

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1490.—Vol. XXXIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864.

(STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, PINCH LAKE, CORNHILL.
Mr. Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and zeal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required. EXCHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one commission.
SELECT SHARES RECOMMENDED FOR INVESTMENT AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS:—Brynford Hall, Twelve Apostles, Central Miners, Redol-Aur, East Grenville, Okel Tor, East Lovell, Chiverton, North Downs, Kitty (Leland), Gomanema, Great Var, Drake Walls, East Caradon, Tincroft.
* * * IMPORTANT.—Redol-Aur shares will advance to double or treble their present price, when the Brynla vein is cut, in about six weeks.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at net prices:—20 Buller and Basset, 5s.; 40 Dale, 12s.; 50 Crebber, 5s.; 6d.; 20 Caradon United, 37s. 6d.; 20 Drake Walls, 40s.; 50 East Jan, 35s.; 20 East Carn Brea, 75s.; 100 East Providence, 41s.; 20 East Lovell, 28s.; 25 East Russell, 44s.; 20 East Seton, 7s.; 20 East Trekerby, 22s.; 25 Great Wheel Bury, 44s.; 5 Grambler and St. Aubyn, 41s.; 5 Great Wheel Fortune, 41s.; 50 Kelly Bray, 7s. 6d.; 70 Mollard, 1s.; 5 Nangles, 24s.; 20 North Miners (paid up), 6s. 3d.; 20 New Wheel Martha, 25s.; 20 New Birch Tor and Viller, 22s.; 50 North Trekerby, 22s.; 5 South Frances, 24s.; 20 St. Just Consols, 12s. 6d.; 50 St. Day United, 38s. 6d.; 20 Treworle, 22s.; 5 Treway, 22s.; 35 Wheel Haulie, 4s. 6d.; 5 Wheel Buller, 23s.; 10 Vigna and Clogau, 50 Vale of Towy, 6s. 6d.

PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST, published every Friday, price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application. This Circular contains weekly important information with respect to all the principal dividend and progressive mines in Devon and Cornwall.
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.
Nineteen years' experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Seventeen in London.)
Bankers: Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool.
Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.
From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.—March 11, 1864.

MR. LEALAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
FOR SALE:—20 East Lovell, 28s.; 5 Great Wheel Vor, 43s.; 12 Barra Burns, 41s.; 20 Wheel Crebber, 42s. 8d.; 1 Providence, 41s.; 50 Britany Silver-Lead, 42s. 1s. 3d.; 10 Chiverton; and 15 East Rosewarne.
Shares bought and sold on the usual commission. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to. Mines inspected, and reliable information given. Established 15 years.
Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE:—
5 Chiverton, 41s.; 10 East Grenville, 23s.; 10 Gt. South Toigus, 23s.; 10 Clifford Amal., 25s.; 3 Grambler, 10s.; 2 Wheel Buller, 22s.; 10 East Caradon, 23s.; 100 Vale of Towy, 5s. 3d.; 2 East Carn Brea, 75s.; 2 South Toigus, 42s.; 10 East Lovell, 28s.; 20 East Wh. Russell, 44s.; 5 Wendon Consols, 47s.; 5 Great W. Fortune, 41s.; 5 Nangles, 24s.; 10 Grenville, 27s.; 20 Central Miners, 22s.; 5 West Chiverton, 28s.; 20 (all paid).
Apply to WM. MICHELL, 42, Cornhill, London, E.C.
WHEAL ROSE.—WM. MICHELL has special business in those shares, and can confidently recommend their being purchased, as a great rise must take place on the lode being intersected in the 80 cross-cut, which is daily expected to take place.

MR. WM. BIRDSEY, MINE AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED THIRTY-SIX YEARS.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
SHARES IN MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1½ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.

WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER,
29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.
Orders to buy or sell, accompanied by references, punctually attended to.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—
Bedford United, 23s.; Gomanema, 44s.; Nangles, 22s.; Chiverton, 41s.; Great Fortune, 41s.; Prosper, 27s.; Chiverton Moor, 26s.; Great South Toigus, 23s.; Sthney Carmmeal, 25s.; Drake Walls, 40s.; Great Wheel Vor, 43s.; St. Day United, 38s.; East Russell, 44s.; Great Wheel Bury, 44s.; Tincroft, 22s.; East Carn Brea, 75s.; Great North Downs, 22s.; West Chiverton, 28s.; East Grenville, 23s. 9d.; Hingston, 23s. 9d.; Kelly Bray, 6s.; Wheel Seton, 18s.; East Chiverton, 44s.; Kelly Valley, 26s.; Wheel Grenville, 27s.; East Basset, 26s.; North Trekerby, 22s.; West Seton, 18s.; East Lovell, 27s.; North Robert, 2s. 6d.; Wheel Crebber, 48s. 6d.; East Caradon, 23s.; North Pool, Clear's Hill, Caradons.
Hawknor, Wheel Edward.
Bankers: Bank of London.
March 11, 1864.

MR. J. W. GILBERT, (late of St. Day, Cornwall),
MINING BROKER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.
CREBBER, EAST LOVELL, AND NANGLES.—J. W. GILBERT should be consulted at once relative to the so-called improvements, there being a squeeze in the "lod." From "Miles's Boy," per wire.—BUYERS of 100 St. Day United, 37s. 6d.; 1 Seton, 41s.; SELLERS of 5 Great Fortune, 41s.; 5 Nangles, 24s.; 10 East Lovell, 28s.

MR. C. H. ANDREWS, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER,
7, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.
ANDREWS'S "Stock Exchange Evening Prices and City Financial Circular" contains an epitome of the day's transactions in the English Funds, Foreign Stocks and Bonds, Railways, Joint-Stock Banks, Miscellaneous Shares, and Mines.
ANDREWS'S "Daily Circular" also contains particulars of the movements in Bullion, variations in the Foreign Exchanges, and impartial accounts of the Money and Discount Markets.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER,
13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., pays particular attention to British Lead, Copper, and Tin Mines, for which he solicits orders to sell or buy, at net prices.
Mr. Batters can recommend one or two mines safe for an early rise of 100 per cent.; reliable information afforded on application.
BUYER of Chiverton and Central Miners. State number and lowest price. Parties would do well to apply to Mr. BATTERS as to buying or selling Central Miners shares.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—20 North Shepherds, 25s.; 30 Prosper United, 40s.; 50 North Miners (Preference), 13s. 3d.; 5 Herodfoot; 35 East Chiverton; 2 East Basset, 26s.; 50 Drake Walls, 41s.; 100 Great South Toigus, 24s.; 150 Don Pedro North Del Rey; 200 Anglo-Brazilian; 100 Garreg, 6s.; 50 Prince of Wales, 6s.; 100 East Seton, 7s.; 100 Vale of Towy, 6s.; 20 Great Bury; 100 Great Wheel Vor; 25 Hingston Down; 35 Okel Tor, 25s.; 100 United Mexican, 47s.; 100 Santa Barbara, 12s. 6d.; 100 Nova Scotia (Gold), 25s.; 100 West Trevelyan; 100 Redol-Aur, 12s. 3d.; 25 Cape Copper; 200 Nanteco, 10s.; 50 Quebrada; 60 Kelly Bray, 8s. 6d.; 2 Wheel Buller, 23s.; 50 Charlotte United, 12s. 6d.; 25 North Croft, 25s.; 20 Bedford United; 5 Tincroft; 10 East Caradon, 23s.; 60 Trumpet United, 3s.; 100 Calstock; 100 Sparrow, 8s.; 40 East Trekerby, 22s.; BUYER of North Trekerby at 23s., West Chiverton, East Providence, West Caradon, Gomanema, East Russell, Great Vor at 43s.

GEORGE M O O R E,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
30 Alamillos, 15s.; 50 Great Devon & Bedford, 50 St. David's, 20 South Gornall, 20 St. Day United, 37s. 9d., 20 St. Carn Brea, 75s. 6d., 5 Stray Park, 23s.; 50 South Grenville, 50 South Grenville, 20 Tolvaaden, 10 Tincroft, 22s., 2 Twelve Apostles, 2 Treway, 22s.; 10 Hingston Down, 20 Linars, 23s.; 10 Treloeweth, 23s.; 50 Untd. Mexican, 47s. 9d., 60 Vale of Towy, 6s. 6d., 5 Vigna and Clogau, 5 W. Chiverton, 28s.; 1 Wheel Seton, 18s., 50 Wheel Curia, 20 West Condurrow (offer wanted), 2 W. Caradon, 22s.; 10 Wb. Grenville, 26s., 10 Wheel Uny, 25s.; 5 West Basset, 21s., 5 Wheel Gryn, 22s.; 2 Wb. Mary Ann, 21s.; 1 West Ann, 22s.; 20 Wheel Agar, 22s. 9d., 20 Wheel Uny, 25s., 5 Wendon Consols, 47s., 1 West Seton, 18s., 20 West Beam, 5 Wheel Curia, 20 Wb. Ludcott, 22s. 6d., 10 Wb. Kitty (St. Agnes), 50 Worthing, 17s. 9d., 20 Wheel Crebber, 48s., 5 Wendon United, 1s., 50 Wheel Grenville, 50 St. Margaret, 21s.; 20 Yudanmutana, 60s.
And is a BUYER of 5 Polbreen; 20 Hingston Down, 24s.; 200 Vale of Towy, 6s. 6d.; 5 Great Wheel Vor; 50 Grenville; 5 Stray Park; and 50 East Grenville.
2, Adams's Court, Old Broad-street, March 11, 1864.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Commission on share transactions 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREBROKER,
7, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Reliable information given on application, relative to the merits of mines, either for speculation or investment.
Mr. EDWARD COOKE having visited Great Wheel Vor, and other mines in the Grynla district, during this week, in company with practical agents, he will refer to the same in his usual article in next week's Journal.
March 11, 1864. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy Tincroft, West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodfoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, Great Wheel Vor, Chiverton Valley, Prosper United, Westworth Consols, and Sthney Wheel Metal for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.—76, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM WARD (late with Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken),
SHAREBROKER, 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GEORGE SEARBY, No. 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
RELIABLE INFORMATION respecting mining operations may be had by applying as above.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Shares in railways, mines, &c., bought and sold on the usual commission.

JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1½ per cent.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Terms, 1½ per cent.
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, (31 years' experience), has SPECIAL BUSINESS, as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account, in the following mines:—
Chiverton 12½-14
Clifford Amalgamated 34½-36
East Lovell 6½-6
East Caradon 30½-32
East Russell 37½-40
East Carn Brea 75
Great Wheel Vor 43
Hingston Down 23-24
Marke Valley 6½-7
New Rosewarne 12½-13
North Trekerby 3-4
Prosper United 40-42
Nangles 31-32
North Croft 4½-5
St. Day United 36½-37½
Wheel Crebber 48-49
West Chiverton 28-29
Wheel Grenville 26½-27
Wheel Seton 18-19
Wheel Uny 25-26
Wheel Edward 1½-1½
Closing quotations.
5-6
31-32
4½-5
36½-37½
48-49
28-29
26½-27
18-19
25-26
1½-1½

For all shares bought by GEORGE RICE he will give cash on receipt of transfer.
SPECIAL BUSINESS at close prices as buyer or seller in Devon and Bedford (Colchaston).
SHAREHOLDERS, and others interested in the mines mentioned in the above list, will do well to be advised by G. RICE as to buying or selling.
Money advanced on mining shares.
March 11, 1864. Bankers: Bank of London.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., is a SELLER of:—
50 Grenville, 50 Wheel Hope, 50 East Carn Brea, 50 East Grenville, 100 Crebber, 50 East Caradon, 50 Unty, 8 Seton, 20 East Russell.
J. HUME'S "Circular" of March 9 contains most valuable information on the following mines:—Great Fortune, South Condurrow, Sthney and Carmmeal, North Shepherds, and a special report of Nangles. Price 6d. Subscription 5s. per annum.
GRENVILLE.—Mr. HUME advises his correspondents to have this mine inspected before acting on the anonymous statements put forth by interested parties, whose object is merely to sell at advanced prices large numbers of shares bought on speculation. It has failed as a copper mine, and its success has a tin mine has yet to be proved. There is no change in the mine, though there is in price.
In all commission transactions, Mr. HUME returns to clients the price dealt at.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAMS'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (Established ELEVEN YEARS.)
TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES at lowest prices, net or on commission, but not being DEALERS only execute orders confined to them.
Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or for fortnightly settlements.
Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.
March 11, 1864. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. T. P. THOMAS will hold his NEXT SALE of MINING SHARES, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 7th day of April next, and he particularly requests parties desirous of offering shares to forward him their instructions not later than Thursday, March 13th, that the shares may be advertised in the MINING JOURNAL, and inserted in the catalogue.—2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER,
2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
FOR SALE:—100 West Trevelyan, 1s. 3d. per share.
Mr. THOMAS recommends for early rise Great Wheel Vor and North Great Work; the latter named is situated close to the former, which is now so extraordinarily rich.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—
20 Carn Camborne, 6s. 6d.; 25 Great Wheel Vor, 43s.; 30 East Russell, 44s.; 20 New Birch Tor, 25s.; 25 St. Day United, 38s.; 25 East Caradon, 23s.; 50 Drake Walls, 39s.; 100 West Trevelyan, 8d.; 25 Marke Valley, 26s.; 50 Wheel Crebber, 48s. 9d.; 100 South Grenville, 6s. 6d.; 40 Grynla Wheel Florence, 23s.; 50 East Grenville, 23s.; 10 Great Wheel Fortune, 41s.; 50 Dale, 13s.; 50 North Miners, 6s. 6d.; 10 Chiverton Valley, 25s.; 25 East Lovell, 28s.; Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
OFFERS his SERVICES to INVESTORS.
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. MATTHEW GREENE, MINING SHAREDEALER,
27, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Shares bought and sold on the usual commission.

THOMAS HAMILTON (late of Truro), STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
4, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mines shares bought and sold on the usual commission.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. TREGELLAS strongly recommends the purchase of Santa Barbara Gold, North Shepherds, and Chiverton Consols shares.

MR. THOMAS CARTHEW, MINING OFFICES,
12, BUCKLEBURY, LONDON, E.C.
Reliable information respecting mining generally can be obtained by applying as above. Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, London.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
FOR SALE:—
10 Bryntall, 43s.; 50 E. Grenville, 23s. 3d.; 100 St. Day United, 38s.; 5 Bryn Gwlog, 23s.; 50 East Rosewarne, 24s.; 5 Tolvaaden, 35s.; 10 Carn Camborne, 6s.; 50 East Lovell, 28s.; 25 Crebber, 48s. 9d.; 20 Carn Camborne, 6s.; 10 East Russell, 44s. 1s. 3d.; 10 Wheel Grenville, 27s.; 10 Clifford Amal., 25s.; 100 Great Retailack, 8s.; 15 Kitty St. Agnes, 47s. 9d.; 2 Crane, 12s.; 20 Hingston, 24s. 3d.; 100 West Wheel Vor, 23s.; 50 Drake Walls, 39s.; 20 North Downs, 38s.; 100 North Miners, 6s. 6d.; 25 East Carn Brea, 75s.; 60 South Grenville, 7s. 6d.; 10 Great South Toigus, 24s.; A correct daily price list will be forwarded on application. Business transacted at the closest market prices.

MR. CHARLES BAWDEN, MINING AGENT,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
C. BAWDEN should be consulted immediately relative to the merits of the leading mines in Cornwall, more especially those of the Chiverton district.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Having had 25 years' experience in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and three in the London market, with daily information of important changes from qualified agents, also the most authentic reports relating to other investments, he is in a position to afford the earliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or sell in mines, railways, or other securities.
Investors should apply to him for reliable information relative to the Chiverton Mines, also the Camborne and Hingston districts.
A carefully selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares (certain to give a large percentage immediately) forwarded on receipt of 5s. in stamps.
Orders and telegrams receive immediate attention.

MR. J. M. SMITH, 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
strongly recommends Wheel Buller, Wheel Curia, Wheel Croft, and Wheel Hartley among Progressive Mines; and East Pool, Wheel Seton, and West Seton among Dividend Mines.
Mr. SMITH'S "Joint-Stock Companies Share Price List and Mining Circular" should be consulted by all interested in mining or commercial companies. Will be forwarded on application.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon. MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.
His monthly "Circular" for March contains a selected list of Cornish and other mines. Forwarded on receipt of 6s. postage stamps.
J. M. STICKLAND is a BUYER of 25 St. Just United shares; seller to state lowest price. 38, Dowgate-hill Chambers, London, E.C.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 2, BUCKLEBURY, LONDON, E.C.
SHARES FOR SALE in the following mines:—
40 Garlinda United, 21s.; 4 East Basset, 26s.; 10 Pendown Cons., 25s.; 20 Gram. & St. Aub., 10s.; 20 Tincroft, 22s.; 1 Mary Ann, 24s.; 25 St. Caradon Hoop, 10s. 6d.; 10 East Caradon, 23s.; 20 North Basset, 27s.; 5 South Basset, 25s.; 10 Wheel Uny, 27s.; 2 Great Wheel Vor, 43s.; 100 Wb. Chiverton, 21s.; 20 Wb. Chiverton, 21s.; 40 Wheel Grenville, 27s.; 5 Clifford Amal., 25s.; 15 Great Fortune, 41s.; 100 Wheel Crebber, 48s.; 50 South Carn Brea, 75s.; 2 Wheel Seton, 18s.; WANTED TO PURCHASE:—
3 Providence, 42s.; 5 Treloeweth, 23s.; AN OFFER WANTED for:—
100 West Condurrow, 20 Wheel Haulie.
Any description of marketable shares bought at close prices for cash on delivery. Business transacted net or on commission. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury, E.C.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER AND DEALER,
REDRUTH, CORNWALL.
J. H. COCK, having had 10 years' experience in the mining market, and being thoroughly acquainted with mines and their management, is in a position to advise or do business on the most advantageous terms. Cash or time bargains promptly attended to.

MINING OFFICES, 28, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.
LEIGH, MOLYNEUX, AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, BUY and SELL SHARES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, on commission or for net cash.
Office of the Hazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), JAMES LEIGH, secretary.
MANCHESTER.

MR. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.
A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, No. 2, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Messrs. FULLER AND CO. continue to BUY and SELL EVERY DESCRIPTION of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, and GOVERNMENT STOCK, either for money or account. Stock Exchange business effected upon the usual commission.
Telegraphic messages promptly attended to, and every information supplied, either personally or by letter. Office hours, from Ten to Four o'clock.
Bankers: The Metropolitan and Provincial Cornhill.

TO INVESTORS.—CONSULT MR. GRIFFITH,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C., who ADVISES as to the RESPECTABILITY, VALUE, and PROBABLE PROSPECT of SUCCESS of ANY SCHEME, PUBLIC COMPANY, &c., whether already established or in course of formation.

Original Correspondence.

WELSH AND NORTH COUNTRY COAL.

SIR,—The result of the recent official trials of the comparative value of Welsh and North Country coal cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the Welsh coal masters, since it proves beyond question that, even in combination with Welsh coal, North Country coal can only be used when the quantity of smoke made is not considered, and when the consumers can afford to pay 1s. 2s. for every 11. worth of work done. The experiments on board the *Supply*, *Wye*, *Fearless*, and *Lucifer* were all considerably in favour of all Welsh coal; and even in the Keyham Yard experiments, where there was evidently a bias in favour of North Country coal, the results show that it can only be used at a disadvantage.

The report also shows that even tolerable results with North Country coal can only be obtained in specially-constructed furnaces; whilst Welsh coal will not only burn well in any kind of furnace, but will in all cases give better results than North Country coal. By the way, I should say, better results than the best Hartley coal, for that was the only description of North Country coal used. It was claimed that there would be an advantage in using a proportion of North Country coal, because it would admit of the very small quantity of dust which Welsh coal makes being burnt; but the fallacy of this argument is proved by the statement of Mr. Miller, the chief engineer of Keyham Yard, who says that Welsh coal dust, "in many instances, goes overboard as ashes when mixed with North Country coal." In conclusion, I do not think that anyone can read Mr. Miller's report without feeling that his recommendation of North Country coal was not justified by the results actually obtained by himself.

March 8.

ONE INTERESTED IN SOUTH WALES.

SALES OF ORES AT HOLYWELL AND IN CORNWALL.

SIR,—In last week's Journal it appears to have been taken for granted that the sales of lead ores at Holywell are conducted upon a system differing from that upon which copper ores are sold in Cornwall. This is not the fact. Nearly 40 years ago the Cornish system of selling ores by ticket, or tender, was introduced into Flintshire, and which system is still continued; if the law is, therefore, correctly laid down by the Board of Inland Revenue, all sales by ticket or tender are, virtually, sales by auction.

March 8.

J. W.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING CO.—MONTHLY RETURNS.

SIR,—Referring to my letter on this subject, in the Journal of Feb. 27, I am happy to inform my brother shareholders that I have received an intimation that the board had previously adopted my views, and sent out instructions to Mr. Gordon to make out the returns in future on the altered plan. These instructions, however, will not arrive earlier than to be applied to the March return. In the meantime, I venture to state that we may add about 500l. to each monthly return of profit for the current half-year, and so long as the exchange remains at the present high rate. I had thought the board might have noticed this resolution in last Saturday's Journal. Their not having done so is only a proof of their indifference to anything which may temporarily affect the price of their shares, but has no bearing on the half-yearly balance in making it less or more.

March 7.

A SHAREHOLDER.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINE ADVENTURES.

SIR,—Unless Mr. Heidtmann distinctly states that it is not intended to open a new colliery at Zollern, there is nothing to convince me that it is not the intention of the Zollern executive to open new pits unconnected with the present Zollern workings, although the reports mentioned may have stated that the old pits were worth continuing. I do not agree with Mr. Heidtmann, that my charge that he has avoided denying my assertions is unfounded, or that his "plain figures and facts" have answered them—they rather prove my accuracy.

I distinctly state I could not see the security for 10 per cent. interest on the 63,000l. which the English capitalists are asked for—they are promised that rate on 75,000l. Mr. Heidtmann now gives "plain figures and facts," which prove that the value of the security offered for the permanent loan of 63,000l. is something less than 35,569l. How a loan upon such security could be other than permanent I am at a loss to know. Mr. Heidtmann states that, "as regards the value of the works now existing at Zollern, they offer more than full security to the preference shareholders; they have certainly not been estimated by Mr. Blackwell, and I do not know what value he would put upon them, but the cost price of the 13 concessions has been 72,557l.; of the freehold land, 44,211l.; and the works already in existence, the buildings, the machinery, &c., after allowing a fair percentage for deteriorating in value, have been estimated at Dec. 31, 1862, to be worth about 65,000l." Now, what do these figures prove? Although it will generally be admitted that a property costing 72,557l. cannot be worth cost price if the expenditure of 210,000l. fail to make it profitable, I will admit, for the sake of argument, that it is still worth the cost price, and that the buildings, machinery, &c., have not deteriorated in the 15 months they have lain idle since the valuation was made, yet I find that property worth 35,569l. is all that the English are offered as security for a permanent loan of 63,000l.

For the advance of this 63,000l. the capitalist is offered only 75-255ths, or nearly one-fourth of the property. In the event of a wind-up, which is the only sound basis for the capitalist to go upon, since Mr. Heidtmann declares that, although 210,000l. has been expended, I should not attempt to state the nature of the seams "before any of the seams have been laid open." I must once more apologise to Mr. Heidtmann. I was not aware that the 210,000l. had been expended in sinking bore-holes and reaching the coal until Mr. Heidtmann wrote—"I erroneously stated that the seams had an aggregate thickness of 15 to 140 in., while it should have been that boring/experiments have been carried on in all the concessions, and it has been ascertained that the first seams met in the 13 concessions had that thickness." The statement of accounts, consequently, stands thus:—

Value of coal fields	£72,555
Freehold land	4,211
Buildings, machinery, &c.	65,000 = £142,276
One-fourth of which, available to English preference shareholders, is	35,569

Now, admitting that the collieries surrounding the Zollern are "partly quite regular," as Mr. Heidtmann states, if 210,000l. has been expended in prospecting and reaching the coal, such coal must, judging from the cost, be situated so unfavourably that the cost of getting and raising the coal must be enormous—not at all likely to leave profits. In Mr. Heidtmann's corrected statement he declares that they are likely to find all the seams mentioned in his letter of Feb. 15 in all the 13 concessions. Surely Mr. Heidtmann has made a mistake—the statement in the letter of Feb. 15; and not in that of March 2 being accurate. He declares that they have a 12-ft. seam uppermost in No. 13 concession, and an 8-ft. seam uppermost in No. 4 concession, whilst the thickness in the upper seams of the other concessions raises the total to 60 ft. 5 in. of workable coal, yet he admits that 210,000l. has been fruitlessly expended upon them. These simple facts require more explanation than has yet been given to reconcile them, for if the coal be of the thickness stated such an amount could be required to make them pay, unless there be some radical falling in the coal, or in the position of the works, either as to finding a market or otherwise. Is the material which is to yield such enormous profits after the very costly search for it a coal or a lignite? Could not some specimens be deposited at the Mining Journal for inspection? and how is the property situated for getting the produce to market, and where is the market?—March 8.

J. TRAVETICK.

LEGITIMATE MINING.

SIR,—I am encouraged to address you again on the interesting subject of legitimate mining, from the interest which my former remarks have created in the mines then referred to. I then spoke of St. Day United, Wheel Rose, North Treskerby, East Treskerby, West Damsel, and West Clifford United. Allow me now to revert to two or three of these mines, in order to amplify what I have previously said, and furnish fresh evidence of the fact that they well deserve public attention. First, however, I would give a few particulars respecting a mine which I have not previously noticed, and which will well repay the attention both of speculators and investors, viz. —

MAUDLIN. These mines are amongst the oldest in Cornwall, and are situated in a highly mineralised district; the sett is extensive, and, unlike many old mines, they are not of great depth. The ore, which is tin and copper, has not hitherto been met with in regular lodes so much as in immense masses, lying geologically true, and the state of the ends now driving fully justifies the most sanguine expectations of great success. Speaking of the old workings, one writer describes them as "truly tremendous." The same writer, "Cornubiensis," writing to the *Mining Journal* in 1858, says,—"The broil of the lode, as at Restormel, cropped out, or even raised itself above the surface. The ground has been stooped to within a few yards, and in some instances to within a few feet, of the surface; in these upper workings tin was anciently procured; they are known as 'The Old Men's Arches,' a few of which may still be seen. . . . One place, the Parlor, the cavern where the mineral has been wholly taken away, is not less than 120 ft. high by 60 ft. wide, and the average worth 3 tons to the miner's fathom, 6 ft. long, 6 ft. high, and 4½ ft. wide. Besides the little room, there are passages through which might be driven a coach and six horses, into other rooms, all of which are now silent. This mine at that period must have been producing enormous returns, as it was a perfect gulf of ore, all this, too, above the deep adit level. Beneath the Parlor a second gossan made its appearance under this amazing deposit; through this no man has yet seen. The Maudlin Mine is yet untried." Well may "Cornubiensis" say that the Maudlin Mine is yet untried. The mine is not more than 68 fms. deep, and unless all scientific analogy is a fiction, and experience gained by laborious application a delusion and a snare, the Maudlin Mine will prove one of the greatest prizes which has been drawn in recent times. The mine, which is just beginning to attract attention, is in 6000 years, which are held by an influential proprietary, principally in Liverpool and London. I would most strongly direct attention to Maudlin as one of the great mines of a not distant future, although at the moment comparatively unknown to fame. As far as I can ascertain, very few shares are at all obtainable, and these should be secured in anticipation of an early and decided rise.

ST. DAY UNITED.—The general meeting will be held on Friday, when the statement of the solid progress made since the last meeting will be of the most gratifying character. The balance to the credit of the mine will be 2089l. 11s. 8d., as against 428l. 16s. 6d. last meeting, thereby exhibiting a very steady rate of progress. It is expected that a good dividend will be declared, leaving a handsome balance to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. And as it is my intention to attend the meeting at the mines, I will, if possible, send you a telegram, stating the amount of dividend declared, so as to enable you to add it as a postscript to this letter. St. Day has been gradually working up to its present remunerative position by a sound system of management, which aims more at a permanent state of prosperous returns than an unequal and damaging alternations between dividends and calls. This fact is well known, and great confidence in the *bona fides* of the concern is the necessary result. The price

at which the mine is selling obliges me to make one or two comparisons. St. Day, with all liabilities discharged, the works in thorough order, and the plant in fine condition, both as to quality and effectiveness, is selling under 40,000l., whilst Great Wheal Vor is selling at 218,590l., and Tincroft at 126,000l. I do not wish to say one word in disparagement of two latter mines, but the inference is inevitable, that if Great Wheal Vor and Tincroft are selling at their normal value, St. Day United is a startling instance of popular neglect. Either St. Day is absurdly cheap or Great Wheal Vor is preposterously dear. I might enumerate plenty new schemes, anything but clear of calls, which are regularly quoted at prices double that of St. Day United. So much for fashion. But as fashion, *per se*, never yet enriched an individual, so many of these high-priced new concerns may help to impoverish them.

NORTH TREASURER.—I last week directed attention to the low price at which this mine was selling, and am happy to say that a very decided rise has taken place in value. The increase is not important, except as indicating the fact that the public are enquiring, and, to some extent, purchasing. You may interest your readers to know that the last sale of ore, which realised 2200l., is so much clear profit to the mine, every shilling of liability having been satisfied. Very few mines can be worked at such a low price as North Treskerby. Work can be done at 20l. per fm., which in most mines would cost double that amount; and as "easy country" is of the first importance in mining, the advantage of its possession cannot be too highly estimated. Again I would say that it is foolish to expect the shares to remain at their present low value much longer.

WHEAL ROSE, which was incidentally noticed in my last, is a good example of a class of mines rarely mentioned in high places until they burst upon the public at such prices as to render speculation in the shares all but ruinous. Wheal Rose is one of those steady concerns which, through prudent and skillful management, become by degrees more and more appreciated by those who watch their progress. At the meeting, held on Feb. 29, there was a cash balance against the mine of 576l. 2s. 9d., against which there is one sale to the value of 1800l. The directors, who include the most experienced and able men in the district, are uniformly increased from the commencement, and the next sampling will exceed that of any former one; at the same time our reserves underground have also increased. This is a sober talk, and to the point. It is not every mine of which it can be said that the returns have uniformly increased from the commencement. Wheal Rose will ere long be a dividend mine; the shares will then be fashionable stock, and those who wait for that event will have to pay proportionately dear for the purchase of an interest in the concern.

What the public really want is shares that will pay. My object is to direct their attention to such mines as possess all the essential requisites to that end. The mines of which I speak will bear the closest investigation, and the result cannot be other than satisfactory.—3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street. JOHN ROBERT PIKE.

TELEGRAM.—P.S.—At the St. Day United meeting to-day a dividend of 5s. per share has been declared, leaving 1089l. odd to carry forward to credit.—J. R. PIKE: March 11.

CARBONISED PEAT CHARCOAL IN THE SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

SIR,—This valuable fuel is about creating as great a revolution in iron-making throughout the United Kingdom as the great Tubal Cain of iron-making—the late Henry Cort—did when he introduced puddling, baling, and rolling into the manufacture of our great mineral staple. The *Warrior* description of ship has brought about the great change in shipbuilding for the Royal Navy, and with its construction has caused the quality of iron to be developed; hence the question of efficiency in the construction of the ship, and the quality of the metal to cause efficiency. England is indebted to the inventive genius and indomitable perseverance of Mr. John Clark, jun., which the columns of the *Mining Journal* ratify for years, and whose patented inventions must ever bear witness to so long as the Patent Office in Chancery-lane publishes specifications. In the *Journal* of Nov. 28, 1853, is published a letter of Mr. Clark's, "On Iron Shipbuilding, and Iron, &c., also on 'Peat as a Smelting and Furnace Fuel,'" the importance of which to the iron trade of Great Britain is now palpable, from the fact that, before very long, we may expect to see from France armour-plates made from carbonised peat charcoal. To think that in a country like England, where there is the first mechanical talent in the world, the "bog" in Ireland, the "peat" in Scotland, and the "turf" in Lancashire, with scientific, mechanical, and chemical skill, to produce millions of tons annually of carbonised peat charcoal, that France should, at this date of the nineteenth century, be importing Englishmen and Irish carbonised peat charcoal to manufacture armour-plates to send to England. Is this justice to England? and is it not a great injustice to that great island—Ireland, where there is both the peat and the iron on the spot? What must such enlightened British statesmen as Lord Palmerston, the Earl Granville, Mr. Gladstone, and others think of the supineness of the British nation—i.e., that particular portion of it, the iron brains of Staffordshire, and the other black districts, especially when the greater part of the Cabinet Ministers rank amongst our largest ironmasters and mineral landed proprietors.

The day is not far distant when coal in iron-making will be as little used as carbonised peat charcoal is at present. The Bowling, the Farrier, and other Yorkshire made irons, always at double the price of Staffordshire, will be in the same category as our wooden axes are before iron ones, hence the makers of Staffordshire and the makers of Yorkshire irons will be on the same equality of price, be that point 10l. or be it 15l. per ton, will be too glad to pay 80l., or even 120l., per ton for armour-plates made from carbonised peat charcoal, from the fact that coal cannot produce in iron-making what the capabilities of peat will; hence, if plates can be produced of 2 to 3 inches thick from peat fuel equal to 4 to 6 inches thick from coal-made iron, it must be apparent to the most sceptical that England is on an epoch in the manufacture of irons from carbonised peat charcoal that will enrich all interests connected in peat versus coal in its production of iron and iron works, whether in ships, steam-engines, railway rails, bridges, &c. Yes, even to decreasing the black smoke and smoke of London.

London, March 9, 1864.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MINING, FOR INVESTMENT AND SPECULATION.

SIR,—Allow me to intrude on your columns for a short space, to compare the merits and demerits of some of our Cornish mines. It is really amusing to read the different opinions given as to the probable results of some mines, such opinions being based on no logical foundation. It has been said by some of the non-practicals that the *Naxos* is to be one of the prizes of 1864. I heartily wish that such may prove correct, but I venture to assert that if the lode at the shaft continues to hold good below the elvan it will be quite an exception to the law, and more especially in this great mineral district. This mine was originally a productive one, over and in the elvan, but immediately the lode crossed the elvan it became poor, making only a few superficial bunches, which the present bunch in the bottom of the shaft will prove to be. The richest mine in this district—the "Great Consols"—made all its riches on and in the elvan; and as soon as the lode crossed the elvan in depth, and got below it, the lode became worthless. A great amount was afterwards spent to prove the accuracy of this by sinking to some deeper levels, but only some few small bunches were found. Nanjles lode is one of the Great Consols lodes. Take, for instance, in confirmation of this, the Old Treasur and Great Wheal Alfred, both of which made enormous profits upon and in the elvan; but immediately it got under the lode became worthless; indeed, I may say this is the history of all the great mines in the country.

The Clifford Amalgamated shares, I find, are selling in the market at 35l. 10s. per share, while Nanjles are about the same price. The next dividend in Clifford will be 1l. per share, being a great advance on previous dividends, yet the shares are lower, while Nanjles shares have advanced on the approach of another heavy call. The difference between the nominal and substantial value of progressive mines is equally great, and equally illustrates the absurdity of investors being guided by men not practically acquainted with mining. Take, for example, GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS. Upon this mine 30,000l. has been called up, the returns have been comparatively small, the chances of success are, I may almost say, confined to the point of junction of the kills with the granite (no mine in this district having proved rich for copper while entirely in the kills), and yet a short time since the shares were being freely sold at 4l. each, 120,000l. for the mine, a price which would be far more than its intrinsic worth, even if the East Caradon shares were cut with a course of ore as rich as any ever found in it. Compare the above with such a mine as Wheal Curtis, commenced scarcely a year since, and now making regular returns of ore: in this mine about 4500l. has been called up and expended on machinery and preliminary work. In the western part of this mine a good course of ore has been opened up, in almost virgin ground, in the 10 and 20 ft. levels, while in the eastern part the lode, so far as at present seen, is even better than in the western, and there are more than fair chances that another call will put the mine in a position to pay cost, or make a small profit; and yet, with all these favourable circumstances, shares are at a price equal to about 650l. for the entire mine. Instances of this kind I might multiply tenfold did space permit, but on a future occasion I shall hope to bring before you readers others in which *bona fide* mines (in which brokers and dealers have no interest) are neglected for hazardous speculations at ruinous prices, which are puffed for the sake of the large margin of profit which is offered by dealing in them.—1, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street. CHARLES BAWDEN.

OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—It is stated by Mr. Allison, in last week's Journal, that at a meeting of directors, held in Manchester on Feb. 15th, it was resolved that it was desirable that the company should be immediately wound-up, and a circular was sent to the shareholders for their concurrence. Mr. Allison might also have stated that before such circular was issued an appeal had been made by the directors to the shareholders, each to take up his proportion of new shares, or the mine must inevitably be wound-up. Besides that appeal, I issued one myself to every shareholder, showing the advantage that would accrue by standing by their property. The responses to my appeal, and that of the directors, were of so many kinds that it demands some explanation. The fact is, there never has been any official connection, but the assistance of Capt. Richards, as the adviser of his son, our late Capt. George Richards, constituted a connection which the directors were loth to sever. After some months' trial, however, they found it necessary to the prosperity of the company to have a captain constantly on the mine possessing in himself the requisite experience, and, therefore, felt it their duty to appoint Captain James Richards, late of Snailbeck, in the stead of Capt. G. Richards. The severance of the connection was, therefore, the act of the directors, and they regret the note of Capt. Richards (probably occasioned by the circumstance of there being "three Richards in the field") has called to the attention of the shareholders. The directors, however, in the fourth of our present capital being signed "Capt. James Richards, late of Snailbeck," would be a sufficient intimation of the change in the agency of the mine. They cannot quit the subject without recording their gratitude to Capt. Richards for his services in the early operations of the company, and the highly favourable opinion he has frequently expressed regarding its prospects.—11, Tokenhouse-yard, March 8. A DIRECTOR.

March 9.

THE GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (COLCHARTON) MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—The statement of Capt. Richards (of the Devon Great Consols), in last week's Journal, that his connection with our mine "had ceased for some time," has occasioned so many enquiries that it demands some explanation. The fact is, there never has been any official connection, but the assistance of Capt. Richards, as the adviser of his son, our late Capt. George Richards, constituted a connection which the directors were loth to sever. After some months' trial, however, they found it necessary to the prosperity of the company to have a captain constantly on the mine possessing in himself the requisite experience, and, therefore, felt it their duty to appoint Captain James Richards, late of Snailbeck, in the stead of Capt. G. Richards. The severance of the connection was, therefore, the act of the directors, and they regret the note of Capt. Richards (probably occasioned by the circumstance of there being "three Richards in the field") has called to the attention of the shareholders. The directors, however, in the fourth of our present capital being signed "Capt. James Richards, late of Snailbeck," would be a sufficient intimation of the change in the agency of the mine. They cannot quit the subject without recording their gratitude to Capt. Richards for his services in the early operations of the company, and the highly favourable opinion he has frequently expressed regarding its prospects.—11, Tokenhouse-yard, March 8. A DIRECTOR.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting of shareholders will be held at the offices on Wednesday. The profit and loss account for the three months ending with December cost shows:—

Black tin sold, Nov. 10	£2253 13 8
" " Dec. 8	2345 9 4
" " Feb. 13	2864 6
Sundries and cash balance	4 18 11 = £7468 2 5
Tutwork and tribute cost	£3229 18 10
Merchants' bills (less discount)	1657 10 10
Dues	400 4 0
Sundry payments, including London expenses	215 14 2 = 5503 7 10
Leaving credit balance (net profit)	£1964 14 7

The cash account shows:—

Balance of last account, Oct. 31, 1863	£2898 0 9
Amount received on call, made Dec. 14, 1859	2 1 3
Proceeds of tin sales:—	
Nov., 32 tons 8 cts. 1 q. 21 lbs.	£2253 13 8
Dec., 34 tons 3 cts. 1 q. 1 lb.	2345 9 4 = 4599 3 0
Amount received for old materials sold	31 10 0
Half-year's rent of Trevelick Mill	13 6
Sundries sold, &c., at the mines	2 10 3
Interest on deposit account	4 10 5 = £7550 1 8
October labour cost	£1114 8 11
November ditto	1036 0 1
December ditto	1079 9 10 = £3229 18 10
October merchants' bills	488 9 6
November ditto	587 7 10
December ditto	581 13 6 = 1657 10 10
Lords' dues, two months	248 12 1
Dividend of 5s. per share, declared Dec. 16	1477 0 0
London expenses	121 6 0
Fring, stationery, office rent, &c., six months and sundries, three months	94 8 2 = 6826 15 11

Balance (cash at bankers, 716l. 18s. 8d.; petty, 6l. 7s. 3d.) .. £793 5 9

The report of the auditor (Mr. W. Moates) states:—"Having examined the cost-book to Dec. 31, and the London books of account to Jan. 31, I certify this balance-sheet to be correct, and that the usual vouchers for the payments included therein have been produced. The amount unpaid on calls on Jan. 30 was 17. 0s. 8d. The debts at same date were 511. The ground sunk and driven during the quarter ending December was 84 fms. 5 ft. 11 in.

CARDIGANSHIRE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Monday.—Mr. PHILIP WRIGHT in the chair. Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of costs and returns for twelve months, ending with the costs for January, showed a balance of (money) assets over liabilities of 694l. 4s. 6d., in addition to which there was an invoice for ore sold, which brought up the excess of assets over liabilities to 1166l. 17s. 5d. A statement of costs and returns showed a balance of profit upon the 12 months' operations of 323l. 18s. 5d. The report of the directors was read, as follows:—

Your directors refer with satisfaction to the accounts presented to the general meeting to-day, as it will be seen that, after charging every item of expenditure, there is a profit for the year of 323l. 18s. 5d., and the balance of the available assets over liabilities is 1166l. 17s. 5d., without including the value of the plant and materials on the mine, nor the amount of capital not called up on the shares issued—namely, 4300l.

Your directors draw your attention with pleasure to the reports of Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, the consulting engineers, and Captain Sanders, the resident agent. In confirmation of these reports, your directors are assured by practical men, of much experience and of good position, that the company's mineral property is one of unusual promise, and that with a vigorous and more extended system of operations, very profitable results may be reasonably looked for. You are aware that the property attracted great attention several centuries ago, at which time the returns of ore are said to have been immense, though the deepest point that has ever yet been reached is only 60 fms. from surface, or 30 fms. below the adit level. The lode is also one of extraordinary size, having been proved nearly 100 ft. wide.

On a former occasion Messrs. Phillips and Darlington remarked:—"During our recent visit to this property we were unable to examine the whole of the Potosi workings, but from the large and interfoliated character of the lode, and the evident absence of adequate systematic explorations, we are induced to believe that a considerable amount of valuable ore ground yet remains unworked. The lode is, as before remarked, an exceedingly powerful one, and will, from its peculiar nature, require to be worked with great skill and good judgment, taking care to lay open a sufficient extent of ground to secure permanent and regular returns. In order to proceed in this way, it would be requisite that adequate capital should be provided, and in case of this being found, we are of opinion that the Cardigan Consolidated mine offers more than average security for the money so employed. We must further observe that the lode in this mine appears to be very analogous to that of Wildberg, in Germany, which, under our management, returned about 55,000l. of ore in a period of 2½ years, and which undertaking has been worked during several centuries, and at various periods afforded large profits to the proprietors."

The Dyflide Mine is in the same district, and on the same lode; and the agent of that mine, in a joint report with the manager of the adjoining mine, Dyffryn, states with regard to Cardigan Consols that if the recommendations as to extended operations are carried out, "it is our firm opinion that the mine would again open up productive, and large bodies of ore be discovered. It would then prove itself to be what it was always supposed to be by those who have known it longest and best—viz., one of the first in the kingdom. We speak from experience of 30 and 20 years in a similar stratum to yours. And what we recommend you to do we have already done something similar ourselves, and are now carrying on works of the same magnitude on the very same lode. The Dyflide Mine is worked by Messrs. Cobden, M.P., and Mr. Bright, M.P., and is understood to be making large returns of profit. It also intimated that an assay that there is every reason to expect Cardigan Consols may do the same, and that, properly developed, it will become an exceedingly remunerative property."

The Cardigan Consols is divided into 10,000 shares, of 5l. each, of which 4005 have been issued, and it would be desirable to keep down the number as low as possible, without prejudicing the active development of the mine. But looking at the recommendations so forcibly given, your directors consider that an effort should now be made to issue a further number—say, about 3000—with a view to adopt the plans proposed for more extensive operations. Your directors have reason to believe that some of the present shareholders will subscribe for a good portion of that number, provided others will do the same. Your directors have elected Mr. Philip Wright into their number.

The report of Messrs. Phillips and Darlington (the consulting engineers) was as follows:—
March 7.—The report presented by Capt. Sanders fully describes the various works which have been executed since the date of the last annual meeting, and sets forth the appearance of the vein at the several points of exposure. It also intimated that an assay of the ore is necessary if a loss is to be avoided on the current expenditure. From our recent examination of the property, we are in a position to confirm the statements advanced by Capt. Sanders, and we would again beg to call particular attention to the desirability of attacking the vein on a more extended scale. In our report of Nov. 31 last we alluded to the manner in which the sett should be worked, and stated that in order to develop the lode generally, and to open up the old mine a capital of 20,000l. would be necessary, but that if it were decided to explore only the eastern portion of the ground, a sum of from 6000l. to 8000l. would probably suffice. The lode is, as you are aware, one of extraordinary width and strength, rendering its complete exploration a task of considerable difficulty, and involving at the same time the necessity of carrying out numerous works of trial for insuring the permanent success of the enterprise. In the eastern portion of the sett the lode is either divided into two or more parts, or otherwise additional veins exist. The exact facts can only be ascertained by the expenditure of a small amount of money in making cross-cut drivages. If it should be proved that a counter vein is coursing south of the present workings, much of the obscurity connected with the physical disposition of the main lode in the old mine will be removed, the course which should be pursued in developing the sett will be more clearly defined, and the chances of making valuable discoveries of ore will also be materially strengthened. We have frequently expressed our opinion upon this property, and will now confine our observations to stating, that not only has a very large amount of ore been extracted from the lode in former years, but that the entire drawing and pumping service may, probably, be performed by means of hydraulic machinery, and that results of a highly satisfactory character would, we believe, be realised if an adequate amount of capital were furnished, and the ground developed in an extensive and miner-like manner.—PHILLIPS AND DARLINGTON.

The agent's report was then read, which stated:—

Feb. 29.—I beg to hand you my report for the general meeting, to be held on Monday, March 7, showing the progress made since the last meeting, with the present appearance, and future prospects of the mine. Since the last general meeting Copper shaft has been sunk 10 fms., which is now 20 fms. below adit, and 40 fms. from surface. In the last 10 fms. sinking the lode in places is 6 ft. wide, with a little copper ore in it. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is poor at present, but of a very promising character for lead ore at a greater depth. The 20 ft. level has been driven east from shaft 9 fms., in a very strong lode, all the width of the level, and has a very promising appearance, with stones of copper ore in it occasionally; the lode at present is looking very likely for an early improvement. The 10 east has been driven, and communicated with the winze sunk from the adit, which has well ventilated that part of the mine. The level is now extended 14 fms. beyond the winze. I would here remark that in sinking the winze, we passed through the ore about 3 fms. above the 10 ft. level, and after driving the level about 6 ft. beyond the winze we met with ore again, which lasted for about 7 fms. in length, yielding from ¼ to 1 ton per fathom, which is now standing in the bottom of the level, but some of the back has been stopped away. The level at this point became poor for 2 or 3 fms., after which ore was met with again, which has yielded in the last fathom 20l. worth of copper ore; the end just now is not so good, the present yield being ¼ ton, or 7l. per fm. We have also driven cross-cuts north and south in the 10 ft. level, but nothing to value has been met with. The cross-cut north from the adit is extended 34 fms., but no lode has been met with as yet; the end at present is letting out more water than formerly, by which I think there is a lode still standing in that direction. We have stopped east and west of air-shaft from the adit, to within 3 or 4 fms. to surface, for about 12 fms. in length, and east and west of the winze below the adit about 6 fms. deep, from which we have made our returns. The returns up to Dec. 12 were 198 tons 5 cwt. 2 qrs. copper ore, which has been sold for 2669l. 11s. 10d.; and 5 tons 10 cwt. 3 qrs. of lead ore, for 75l. 0s. 7d.; sampled Feb. 13, computed, 40 tons copper ore, say 13l. per ton, 520l.; total, 3264l. 12s. 6d. At Sanders' shaft we have sunk to the depth of 17 fms. from surface, through a very promising lode, with a mixture of copper, lead, and blende ore, but not sufficiently rich to set a value on. We have also driven east from the bottom of the shaft 5 fms., through a lode of much the same character; the end at present is much the same character as that driven through, and I consider worthy of a trial. The present appearance of the mine is much the same as for some time past, and although there is not so much ore in sight as there was when the last meeting was held, I consider it is still encouraging, and deserves a spirited trial. In regard to the future prospects, I consider they are very encouraging. If the mine is opened out in a miner-like manner, my opinion is that lead ore will be met with

at a greater depth, under the copper ore. My reason for it is, that all the bunches of lead which have been found in the old mine produced copper ore, more or less, at or near the surface, but nothing in comparison to the copper ore we met with in the eastern part of the mine; therefore, I am of opinion that there is lead ore also under this bunch of copper ore, and when it is met with it is but reasonable to expect it will exceed any that has been discovered before, in proportion as the copper has exceeded that found over the other deposits; but I think there will be a poor, if not an unproductive, piece of ground to pass through before it will be met with. At the last meeting I calculated on having about 15 tons of ore per month, and I am happy to say the quantity raised in on having about 24 tons, making over 20 tons per month; but the ore ground the 12 months has been worked out, and also a great part of it below the adit, I cannot at present make any calculation as to the quantity per month that may be returned in the future; it will depend on the discoveries that may be made. The lode in this place is so changeable that a bunch of ore may be met with in a few feet, or even in a few inches, sinking or driving, or many fathoms may be driven without finding any. In regard to the old mine, I am of opinion it will prove good in depth, but it will take a deal of money to develop it in a proper manner. There must be a great deal of new machinery put up, the ponds enlarged, and many other things, that will take a great deal of time and money, before anything can be done underground towards proving that deal of the set. I believe it to be a good speculation, if sufficient capital be raised to properly prove it; there should be at least 15,000l. to give a fair trial. I consider the eastern part of the mine, where we are now working, to be a better speculation still than the old mine, and can be proved for half the money, and in much less time. Our pumping, drawing, and dressing machinery is all fixed, and conveniently situated for the purpose, and all the water out of the mine. With a few alterations in the pumping gear and pitwork (which could be done in about a month), we should be able to sink 30 or 40 fms. deeper without any additional machinery; therefore I would recommend 30 or 40 fms. deeper operations be carried on in this part of the mine, in the same manner as I stated in my report at the last meeting—viz., to sink Bog shaft 30 fms. deeper, and Copper shaft 40 fms. deeper, making both shafts 60 fms. below adit, and open up the ground 200 fms. in length, the cost of which I calculate at about 6000l.; and after it is opened out as stated, I have no doubt but that a good and profitable mine will be laid open, which will pay for the outlay, and also pay to open out the old mine in a similar manner. If sufficient capital could be raised—say, 15,000l. or 20,000l.—both parts of the mine could be opened out at the same time; if only 6000l. or 7000l. could be raised, I should recommend it to be laid out to try the eastern part of the mine, where we are now working, to see what is to be found under the copper ore. I consider this to be an extraordinary bunch of copper ore for this part of the country; and looking at the quantity of ore raised out of a piece of ground about 12 fms. long, and the deepest part only 30 fms. from surface, where we have raised from 5000l. to 6000l. worth of ore, I think it is an exception to the general rule in mining; and my opinion is that when this part of the mine is properly laid open it will prove to be a good mine as any of the Cardiganshire. The work being carried on at present is the driving the 20 east by six men, at 8l. 10s. per fm.; the 10 east by six men, at 8l. per fm.; stopping above the 10, east, winze, by six men, at 4l. per fm.; lode yielding 1 ton per fm.; stopping in same level, west of winze, by six men, at 4l. 4s. per fm.; lode worth 1 ton per fm.; driving east from the adit by two men, at 6l. per fm.; driving east from Sanders's shaft by six men, at 9l. per fm. The number of hands employed at present is, underground 32 men, 1 kibble-filer, 1 lander, 1 machineman, 1 waterman; doing sundry work at surface 2 men, 1 smith, 1 carpenter, 1 dresser, 8 boys, 6 girls, and 1 woman tending the barracks: total, 56. To carry on with the same number of hands as at present, the cost will be about 2500l. per month. JAMES SANDERS.

The CHAIRMAN said the present was the first occasion upon which he had had the pleasure of presiding as Chairman of this company. The reports just submitted were altogether confirmatory of others previously obtained, and all holding out great hopes of a successful issue, provided the company were more amply developed. What Messrs. Phillips and Darlington had stated in their former reports was ratified by the opinion they now expressed—that if Cardiganshire Consols were amply, efficiently, and economically developed it would be productive of very large profits. But to do this more capital must be raised, which the directors thought could best be done by the issue of 3000 of the unallotted shares, whereby the property could be advantageously and profitably worked. It was true they could continue as at present, but it would be under very disadvantageous circumstances. In the reports just submitted, however, the proprietors had been told that the lode was developed at different places, which it most certainly required—the success of the company was almost a certainty. To the extent, therefore, that proprietors accepted the unallotted shares would the chances of success be increased; and if the whole of the shares were taken, the old mine and the eastern portion of the property, which presented the most encouraging prospects of producing great returns, could both be developed; but if only a portion of those shares were taken up, the intention of the directors was to fully and properly develop the eastern end only, which, however, lessened the chances. He might mention that Mr. Pittar (the Chairman of the company), shortly before his decease, had visited the property, when he was highly pleased with its general and encouraging appearance.

Mr. ELEY (the company's auditor) urged the desirability of prosecuting the works with greater vigour. In his investigation of the accounts, it had not escaped his observation that a comparatively small expenditure had been made upon the development of the property, as compared with the managerial expenses. He did not wish it to be understood from this remark that he considered the expense of management was excessive, but he knew as a matter of experience that the expenses of management did not increase, although the expenditure of capital might be largely and judiciously augmented. This, in his opinion, was one great reason why the operations in this company should be extended, so that the management might have its full scope.

Mr. PALMER enquired if the great size of the lodes was not a great difficulty, and whether any step had been taken in connection with the suggestion made at the last meeting of exploring the lodes by machinery?—Mr. DARLINGTON said he had been in correspondence with Mr. Lowe and Mr. Crease relative to their boring-machines; but although in the commencement of the correspondence they promised great things, nothing had yet been done to verify their statements. Mr. Lowe was at present conducting some experiments at the Corners Mines, but there were many practical difficulties in the way at present; but he (Mr. Darlington) did not know that they would not eventually be overcome, so that boring machines may yet be found successful.

Mr. PALMER said that the offer made at the last meeting appeared to be a very eligible one, which was to explore so many fathoms of ground at a stated amount per fathom. Capt. SANDERS said that a boring-machine had been tried at a mine in Wales, the working of which cost 6l. per fathom to drive, whereas the same ground by hand labour would cost only 5l. per fathom; but he (Capt. Saunders) had no doubt that boring-machines would be so improved upon as to render them economically and practically efficient. Mr. DARLINGTON said that the major James Humphreys and Mont Cenis were altogether too large for mining purposes, yet it was far from improbable that from them some day might be, as it were, eliminated, whereby a practically efficient mining boring-machine might be constructed.

Mr. PALMER said it was stated at the last meeting that a proposition had been made that one of these machines should be tried at the mine, the patents taking all the risk upon themselves, and undertaking to drive the ground for a certain amount per fathom. It was important that some system of exploration should be adopted when the lodes were such great extent, and Mr. DARLINGTON said that the system of exploration had not yet been precisely defined—in fact, there had not been sufficient capital to carry on the operations in a systematic manner.

Mr. PARKER asked if the lodes could be explored with any degree of certainty? Mr. DARLINGTON said that outlying cross-cuts could be put out to ascertain the character of the vein, and intersect it horizontally and vertically, but that would be expensive. The great point was to arrive at some leading feature with regard to the disposition of the ore. Mr. PALMER enquired if it were thought that the copper would continue? Mr. DARLINGTON said he would be disposed to think that they would have lead in depth. He quite agreed with the remark that it would be desirable to carry out a large amount of dead work. The only way to make Cardiganshire Consols a permanent mine was to have several points of trial and ore ground developed.

Mr. KILNER: What is the average monthly cost?—Capt. SANDERS: 2500l. Mr. KILNER: What will be the produce for the next three months?—Capt. SANDERS: That depended upon the discoveries that would be made, and the discoveries depended entirely upon the extent of the operations.

The reports were ordered to be entered upon the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed. The shareholders present having agreed to accept their proportion of the unallotted shares, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, when the proceedings terminated.

BRYNALF LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Old Broad-street, on March 3.—Mr. JOHN S. LATIMER in the chair.

A report from Capt. Roach (the resident agent) was read, from which the following is an extract of the most important particulars:—“The 20 fm. level has been extended west of the cross-cut from the new engine-shaft 16 fms. on, and a part of the lode; the last 7 fms. driven through have been worth 15 cwt., 1 ton and 3 fms. below the level, where the lode has become desirable that the shaft should be sunk to a 30 fm. level without delay, where the lode will come into the shaft, which operation will probably be accomplished in four months. The ore at surface is computed at 10 tons. If the present prospects continue, we shall get monthly from the proposed operations in the 20—at the western end, winze, and rise—7 tons. Three months ago the mine was comparatively poor, whereas at present, from the ore ground already driven through, it is worth several thousands of pounds.”

Capt. Roach entered into various explanatory details, and exhibited a sketch of the proposed operations. He laid on the table a beautiful specimen of ore taken from the level of the 20, which would yield 80 per cent. of lead, and was worth 15l. per ton. He further stated that the appearance of the lode at the bottom of the 20 afforded most cheering prospects for profitable operations at the 30 fm. level.

As it appeared there was at present a balance against the mine of 2844l. 6s. 6d., a call of 3s. per share was made.—The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to Capt. Roach, for the energy and ability which he had carried on the operations of the mine.—The committee of management were re-elected, and the usual complimentary vote of thanks given to the Chairman.

GLAN-Y-PWLL SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY.

The third annual meeting was held at the offices of the company, on Tuesday, Mr. W. OGILVIE in the chair.

The MANAGER read the notice of the meeting; the reports and accounts were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by referring to the difficulties the company was placed in when they met last year, and the cautious policy they had pursued since, under good practical advice, which had resulted in a much more favourable state of things, as the proprietors would see by the reports. Their now opening in the middle of the set fully established in the minds of the practical men who had seen it that they have a valuable seam of slate, that may be brought into returns in the present year. As the proprietors were now present, he should be happy to answer any questions they might wish to put to him; and, before sitting down, he would move that the reports and accounts be received and adopted.

After many satisfactory explanations had been given by the Chairman, the engineer, and the manager, as to their future prospects, the resolution was seconded, and passed unanimously.—It was then moved that Colonel Otley and Mr. W. Ogilvie, who retired by rotation, but who were eligible for re-election, be re-elected directors of the company.—It was then moved by the Rev. Mr. WALDRON.—That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the directors for the zeal and energy they had displayed in the protection of the interests of the company.—This was seconded by Mr. J. WATKINS, who took the opportunity to state that he believed the proprietors were under a large debt of obligation to their directors than they might be fully aware of. The directors have had to contend with against such formidable opponents would, in the hands of many, have sunk the company. But they have weathered the storm; and when reports they have seen here to-day, have been fortunately led to open the quarry at a new point of the set, that is likely to prove most successful. This is Mr. Williams's opinion—and who can doubt such opinion (the manager of one of the largest

quarries in Wales)? He had had a great deal of experience in the management of quarries, and he had no hesitation in saying that he had now a more favourable opinion of this property than at any former time. He hoped the misadventures they have had would now turn to their profit. He had no doubt but they had a most valuable seam of slate there, that would very shortly become remunerative.

This resolution was unanimously acknowledged by the directors, who assured the proprietors their most earnest energies would be exerted to press on the works, and make them profitable. The unanimous expression of their opinions to-day had given them great satisfaction, and would give them confidence as to the future.

GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned first ordinary general meeting was held at the offices of the company, Old Jewry Chambers, on Wednesday, Mr. DUMBLELL in the chair.

Mr. T. THOMPSON (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, submitted the report of the directors, as follows:—

The directors of the Great Laxey Mining Company (Limited) have the pleasure of presenting a report to the shareholders on the occasion of the first meeting of the company in London. The report of the company's agents will be found well worth the attention of shareholders, and certainly holds out a reasonable hope of continued success in working the mine. The accounts of the company show available assets to the extent of 5268l. 10s. 6d. on Dec. 31, 1863, but the profits on the months of January and February make that amount over 7000l. The directors, considering these facts, on the 8th inst. declared a dividend of 6s. per share, equal to 7½ per cent. upon the capital of the company, and they trust that, if the present appearances continue to hold good at the mine, this first dividend will not long remain without being placed in good company. The directors in their report to the company referred to the necessity of working the mine with the utmost regard to economy, and from subsequent occurrences not being satisfied that their wishes were carried out, the directors have made very extensive alterations in the system of working the mine. They expect these changes will have the desired effect, but if they will not hesitate to make such future alterations as may be found requisite. The directors are assured, and believe, that the mine never held out better promises of profitable returns to the shareholders than it does at the present time. The directors have much pleasure in stating that after a long correspondence with the hon. Mr. Howard, on behalf of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, they have obtained a reduction of royalty on lead ore from 1-12th to 1-16th, and on copper from 1-18th to 1-20th, to continue during the remainder of the company's lease. It is not requisite for the directors to point out the value of this concession on the part of the Crown. The death of Mr. Robert Cockrane, one of the Isle of Man directors, having caused a vacancy at the board, the directors have elected Henry Bloom Noble to fill such vacancy, the previous vacancy in the directorate caused by Mr. Thos. D. Price having ceased to be a shareholder in the company was filled by the appointment of Sir Wm. Smith, Bart.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

March 6.—Since your meeting on July 8 last the prospects of the mine have considerably varied, many points then presenting the best appearances for ore having shortly afterwards fallen away, and others having turned up and resulted beyond our expectations. In the north or copper-bearing ground of the mine it is not in our power to report any great change, because principally its no having yet been reached. By the 165 men 190 fathom levels. The 165 is now on the verge of this ground, and will quickly lay open a fresh supply of available ore for 24 fathoms in height; and the 190 is up within 32 fathoms, and, when carried through, will add about 25 fathoms more in height to our reserves. We look to these levels for larger and steadier returns of copper ore than we have ever yet had, and from the immense quantity of ground they will necessarily lay open, such returns may justly be expected to last a great many years. The present monthly returns from this end of the mine are mostly obtained from the 120, 130, and 145 fathoms levels, the 120 fathoms level being the most productive. The 130 is in good ore, and the driving worth 8 tons to the fm.; and the 145 is in producing better than it has done, and is now worth 5 tons per fathom. In the roof of the 100, where we are rising towards the Corner shaft, we have lately met with improved copper ground, which has renewed the idea that, in all probability, this ore continues to go up into the shallow part of the mine. We have, therefore, for the present suspended the sinking of the Corner shaft, and started to drive a level in the 65, in search of this run of ore ground, which, if met with, will double our means of supply, under exceedingly favourable circumstances, having its separate shaft and machinery, independent of the ordinary outlet of the mine, ready and available. The 60, driving south towards the Corner shaft, is opening out paying ground, both for lead and blende. The driving is now worth 40l. per fathom, with a great deal of reserve ground, we expect, being secured in this direction, which may ultimately connect itself with the Corner shaft. It is proper to notice here that we are not now raising any lead out of the deep levels in this, the south, end of the mine. In the north ground we have confined ourselves since the last general meeting to the levels then referred to, together with the completion of the Welsh shaft down to the deepest point of the mine, the 210, and its communication with the level of the 120, from the E. shaft of the mine. We are now, therefore, ready to carry this shaft down, as the M. E. shaft of the mine, by means of a line of rods, the regular northward tendency of all our ore ground having rendered this the nearest and proper point from which to work in the deep mine. At the time of the last meeting we had a rich lode for lead in the bottom of the Welsh shaft, but it did not continue long, probably dipping away to the northward, where we shall have a chance of again finding it when the 210 is sufficiently driven up. The 200, driving north, is opening out a large lode, from 8 to 9 feet wide, and worth 40l. per fathom for lead and blende; and in the driving of the 180 there is also a lode of similar width and value. The 165 end, driving north, has of late been poor, but at this level the fact, for some years proved, of the lode for a certain distance being divided into two, is now resulting in our favour, and will, we believe, go on to do so to a considerable extent. In the roof we have discovered one of these parts, the eastern one, very rich in lead and blende, and worth about 100l. per fathom. From the almost perpendicular angle at which it is yet bearing, it seems nearly a certainty that this part of the lode has never been seen in the level above, and we are, therefore, now driving a cross-cut east in the 165, in expectation of intersecting it, where, if found as good as in the roof, 6 fathoms above the 165, the discovery will be of great value. The next point of importance is the driving in what has been for years considered to be the long trial level of the mine—the 110 north. It will generally be known to the company that, about four months ago, we suddenly struck upon a rich and, coming into us from south-east, apparently new lode. At the best point it is 10 feet wide, and worth 250 per fathom, but only situated this value a little more than 2 fms. in length. In driving back south-east the lode is now about 3 ft. wide, worth 100l. per fathom; and in the north end, where the two lodes are united into one, it is 4 ft. wide, and of about the same value. Although not so rich as when first discovered, yet, as it now is, and considering that it is in entirely new ground, no one can possibly regard it otherwise than of the utmost importance, and a very valuable adjunct to the prospects of the mines. We have effected a very great improvement in the ventilation of this level, which was greatly needed, and we can now carry on the drivings with a degree of ease until the sump sinking from Dumblell's shaft be communicated with it. In the workings at Dumblell's we are glad to report an improvement within the last few days. The sump, now 6 fathoms below the 60, has for some time past been poor, caused by a split in the lode, but the parts are again uniting, and already yield rich lead to the value of 60l. per fathom. It is our opinion that we are near another good deposit of ore, which is that level of the 120, from which the discovery below in the 110 north. In the Sneathfield portion of our district, owing to the rain and bad weather setting in early on us, added to the short winter days, we judged it best to confine our workings underground to exploring the newly-discovered lode referred to in the last general report. We have driven upon its course 15 fathoms, and, though only to a small extent, it has regularly shown ore. The average width is about 3 feet. We consider the trial ought to be carried further into the hill, to see what effect depth of ground will have upon the bearing qualities of this lode, a principle of all importance, judging by everything found in this neighbourhood.—R. ROWE, J. KIRTO.

The following statement was also submitted:—

Ore bills	£8084	1	7		
Stores and provisions	214	0	0		
Newton, Keates, and Co., due by them	500	0	0		
Merchants' bills	£114	17	1		
Royalty	935	15	0		
Dumblell, Son, and Howard	1410	12	11		
			3,401	5	4

Balance of assets over liabilities March 8, 1864, £7,282 16 3

Balance in hand, cash, and ore bills, 6673s. 8s. 8d.

The CHAIRMAN said he had much pleasure in meeting his fellow-proprietors upon this the first occasion of their meeting in London since the establishment of the company under its present auspices. He might in the first place mention that, as an original shareholder, he held a considerable interest, and as he had never sold a single share, he was still largely interested in the success of the present company. He mentioned this fact to show that the original holders had not, as was too often the case, formed the company with the view of immediately disposing of their interest, but that he intended to say that he should always hold his present interest, but it certainly was not his intention to at present dispose of any portion of it, and simply because, from the present position and prospects of the mine, he believed their property would very considerably increase in market value. It was stated in the report that a discovery had been made in the 110 fathom level, driving north, but subsequent exploration had proved that the ore in the same level extended both north and south, and at each end of considerable value. Proprietors had already seen that the last sale of lead ore realised an average price of 28l. 15s. per ton, from which it might be computed that the ore in the 110 fathom level was a present worth at least 2000l. to 2500l. per fathom. The level was, in the first place, driven north, and the ore was about a foot wide, but they suddenly broke into what appeared to be a large deposit. In pursuing it further north there was found standing off to the east of the level and the main Laxey lode a separate and definite lode. The two ends at first were each worth 250l. per fathom, but that value did not continue, being at the point where the two lodes formed a junction; but it was satisfactory to find that, upon leaving this deposit at the junction, both of the lodes continued to be of considerable value, and while upon that point he might state that a telegram had been received from the mine at Dumblell, that “the 110 north was improving, the north end being now worth 5 tons per fathom.” A rise has been put up from that level, where also a large body of ore, worth at least 100l. per fm., had been discovered. The next point to which he wished to call particular attention was the 165 fm. level, where a rise had been put up, and for the distance risen, 6 fms., the ore was found of great value. By dialling, it had been ascertained that the lode in the 165 could not be the same as that which was producing so much ore in the 165—therefore, there could scarcely be a doubt that this lode, so productive in the 165, was standing in a new point of great importance, that was known as Dumblell's sump, which was being sunk below the 65, to reach the 110. Some time since they had a valuable discovery in that level, but it was worked out; lately, however, in sinking, the vein had been opened upon, and a discovery made which was regularly increasing every foot sunk. It was stated in the report that the lode was worth 60l. per fathom, but, according to the telegram just received, the lode had improved to 80l. per fathom. As regards the copper mine, there was no particular change. All he could say was that there was a large amount of copper ore discovered, and that they were raising a considerable quantity—indeed, about a fortnight since they sold 550 tons of ore, which were delivered at free cost at five guineas per ton. As to the working details, the directors had taken important steps to ensure the most economic development consistent with proper and efficient working. He had no doubt it would be satisfactory to the whole of the proprietors to find that the directors were in a position to declare a dividend for the eleven months of 7½ per cent. upon the entire capital of the company—it was, at least, a good earnest that the directors were desirous of carrying on the mine success-

fully, and, as stated in the reports, they believed it would not be long without being in good company; for, if the produce of the mines proved to be anything like what the indications promised, the directors hoped to be able to give at least half-yearly dividends. (Hear, hear.) He could not but congratulate his fellow-proprietors upon the important additions which had been made to the board by Sir William Smith having accepted a seat, and also by the election of Mr. Noble, who held a large interest in the mine. He concluded by moving the adoption and reception of the reports and accounts.

Mr. PRICE seconded the proposition. A SHAREHOLDER said that, seeing the produce of the mine had been considerably more than was estimated in the prospectus, and that its future prospects had apparently materially improved, he could not help thinking that a little disappointment would exist that the dividend declared was not of larger amount.—Mr. DUMBLELL said that so far from being disappointed at the dividend not being larger, he thought shareholders were more likely to be happily disappointed to find that a dividend of any amount was declared, and the more especially when it was at the rate of 7½ per cent. for the eleven months, for he belonged to a great many companies, all of which, in their prospectuses, promised dividends, but this was the first company that had fulfilled its promise.

Mr. GREEN said it was quite clear that the directors could have declared a larger dividend, seeing that 3000l. or 4000l. would be carried forward to the credit of the account, but by keeping a good balance in hand the position of the property would unquestionably be far more improved than by the declaration of a dividend which would absorb any portion of that which might be regarded as a working capital.

Sir W. SMITH said there was no doubt that the returns of ore had far exceeded those estimated in the original prospectus, but at the same time expenses had been incurred in a greater proportion. As regards the dividend, he could only say that he took his seat as a director yesterday, when the question of dividends was fully discussed, and he (Sir W. Smith) fully concurred in the opinion that a larger dividend ought not to be paid, but by an exercise of economy, and a continuance of the present prospects of the mine, he thought proprietors might fairly look forward to increased dividends.

Mr. JEFFREY enquired the value of the present reserves?—The CHAIRMAN said that no actual valuation of the reserves of ore had been made, but they were of very considerable value, especially in the copper mine.—Mr. JEFFREY said when he purchased his shares he was given to understand that the reserves of ore were worth 250,000l.—Captain ROWE said the reserves were already of considerable value, and if some of the points referred to by the Chairman proved as anticipated, no man could say there was not 250,000l. worth of ore discovered, or even double that amount; but, if the prospects did not continue, the value of the reserves would, of course, be considerably reduced. In the regular working of the old mine there were two or three levels of untouched ground. The discovery in the 110, and the whole ground above that, and the valuable lode in Dumblell's, would give, at any rate, 100,000l. worth of reserves, to say nothing of what the 165 might prove to be.—The CHAIRMAN, in reply, to a question, stated that the Sneathfield Mine was about three miles from Laxey. A shaft had been sunk, and a level driven about 15 fathoms, and it was now proposed to put up a wheel, and sink the shaft deeper, and so prove the ground. There was ore in the shaft, but whether it would turn out a good mine it was, of course, impossible to say.

Captain ROWE said that in the shaft there were 2 tons of ore to the fathom. All the necessary machinery for testing this mine had been paid for, and was upon the spot.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that the dividend would be payable on March 19. He hoped the London shareholders would attend the next general meeting, which would be held in the Isle of Man. He was sure no mine in the United Kingdom was more efficiently worked, nor possessed better machinery, than the Great Laxey. They had the largest water-wheel in the world and the smallest—the former being 72 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and the latter 23 inches, which, although so small, was capable of raising 3 tons of ore from a depth of 210 fathoms.

The reports and accounts were unanimously received and adopted. A resolution was passed, granting the sum of 100l. towards the erection of the Laxey Miners' School. A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman and directors, and duly acknowledged, the proceedings terminated.

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The second annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday.—Mr. HENRY HILLS in the chair.

The MANAGER having read the notice convening the meeting,

The report of the directors was submitted, which stated that the financial position of the company, as exhibited in the annexed accounts, shows a cash balance amounting to 5574l. 14s. 4d. Bills of lading of ore have been received, representing about 610 tons (of which 234 tons, per Orient, have arrived), estimated to produce 18,300l. The ore raised and prepared for carting and smelting at the mines is valued at 47,066l., after deducting smelting charges, cartage, and freight; these items make a total available asset of 79,490l., against a liability of 9683l. 15s. 4d. The gross excess of assets on general balance-sheet is 169,681l. 19s. This does not take into account the increased value of the property of the company since it was first opened up, the sinking and the several mines, and the large quantity of ore ground laid bare. The present working operations at the Yudanamutana, Wheel Gleeson, and Wheel Blinnman have been energetically carried on under the superintendence of Capt. Thomas Anthony, the company's chief agent, and the directors take this opportunity of stating their conviction that he has in the short space of 18 months opened these mines in a minor-like manner. This is shown by the quantity of ore raised and shipped, together with the bulk at grass, whilst the operations have been conducted with the view of developing the future productiveness of the mines rather than for temporary results. The workings at Yudanamutana and Wheel Gleeson were at the date of the last advice down to the 20 fm. level, and Wheel Blinnman about 15 fathoms from surface. The captain's reports, as published monthly, have already strongly indicated the increased value and true character of the opened mines, which may now be considered permanently established. The directors also think it well to state the opinion of their agents, that many of the unworked mineral sections held by this company are also likely to turn out mines of great value. The machinery on the mines is working most satisfactorily, and labour continues abundant. The traction-engines had not at the date of the last advice arrived at the mines, but their working appears satisfactory. In the meantime, the cartage from the Yudanamutana Mine by ordinary means of transit is likely to be brought down from 4l. to 3l. per ton, while the reduction of large quantities of ore into regulars will necessarily still further lessen the expenditure for cartage. One smelting-furnace at Wheel Blinnman was at the date of the last advice nearly completed, three other furnaces are in course of erection, and the directors contemplate the construction of similar works at the Yudanamutana Mine.

The CHAIRMAN said the report and accounts contained all the information which the directors had to submit to the proprietors, but he might state that the first portion of the 233 tons of ore, ex Orient, comprising 133 tons, had arrived at Swansea, which had yielded upon assay an average of 31½ per cent. of copper. This portion consisted principally of unbagged ore, and, therefore, it was expected that the remaining portion would be of even a better percentage. Two other vessels were over due, so that they might arrive any day. The ore at the mines, which had been valued at 47,066l., did not embrace the ore in sight—which was a considerable quantity—but merely such ore as had been raised to the surface. (Hear, hear.) The advice extended up to the end of October, since which the directors had not received any particulars as to the quantity of ore raised, with the exception of 116 tons of first-class ore from the Blinnman Mine, and 111 tons from the Yudanamutana Mine, but in raising that quantity of first-class ore a large quantity of second-class ore must also have been raised, for which no credit had been taken in the accounts rendered. There was an item in the colonial balance-sheet of 2341l., the estimated value of supplies in transit, but that did not appear in the accounts in the hands of the proprietors, inasmuch as no voucher for it had yet arrived in London. The same remark applied to an item of 1109l., for additions to the traction-engine plant, that had not been credited for. The excess of assets over liabilities was 169,681l., which, after deducting the whole of the capital stock—135,000l.—and a profit of 24,681l., equal to a dividend of 11s. 6d. per share, in addition to the 5s. per share already paid, after deducting all expenses and the large outlay made in the development of the mines. (Hear, hear.) He had to congratulate the proprietors upon possessing such an efficient agent as Captain Anthony, for to him the greatest credit was due for the skillful and indefatigable manner in which he had developed the mines. Considering the difficulties against which he had to contend, and seeing that in the short period of 18 months 6419 tons of ore had been raised, it could not be gainsaid that Capt. Anthony had been as diligent as he had unquestionably been in the management of the company's property, he might state that he considered it consisted of 13 sections each of which comprised an area of 80 acres. Of those 13 sections there were only at present at work—the Yudanamutana, Wheel Gleeson, and Wheel Blinnman. Upon two of the other sections trials had been made, and so far as they had gone very favourable results had been realised. As regards the traction-engines, they arrived in the colony in September. The road had been made good for 35 miles, and the engines had reached Depot Creek. According to the December advice, further progress had been made, and the directors hoped ere long to learn that they had arrived at the Blinnman Mine. As regards the smelting-furnaces, from which great results were expected, at the date of the last advice none was all but completed; others were in course of erection, and the directors hoped to learn by the next advice that one was in active operation; the others would shortly follow. When the four furnaces were completed, the directors hoped to be able to reduce 120 tons of ore per week into 30 or 40 tons of regulars, containing 50 to 60 per cent. of copper, or about 8000l. per month. (Hear, hear.) The necessary fuel (wood) was cheap, being delivered on the mine for 5s. per ton. The Colonial Government had voted 1000l. towards making the road up to the mines; in addition to which the directors had authorised a further expenditure of 2000l., which it was expected would be sufficient to make the road, at all events, up to the Blinnman Mine. At the date of the last advice the staff employed at the Yudanamutana Mine was 76, and 125 at the Blinnman Mine. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Captain G. HUNTER seconded the proposition. A SHAREHOLDER required some information with regard to the item of 8000l. for supplies.—The CHAIRMAN said supplies consisted generally of clothing, provisions, and all kinds of necessaries for the large body of men employed at the mines. The company were compelled to keep on hand a large stock of supplies, in order to meet the requirements of their labourers. In the November cost-sheet the expenditure at the Blinnman Mine was 1412l., of which 937l. was paid in these supplies.

Mr. TOWN had understood that the disposal of these supplies bore a profit to the company.—The CHAIRMAN said that 10 per cent. was made over and above the cost of the supplies to the company.

Mr. G. SNOW was about to address the meeting, when he was informed that the shares hitherto in his name had been re-transferred, and that, therefore, he was not entitled to be present.—“Oh, oh!” All he wished to know was, why the 619 tons of ore had been valued at 47,066l. per ton?—“Why?”—“No, no.” [A Voice: “The last ore realised 28l. per ton.”]—Mr. SNOW: But there was nothing put by for the cartage.—The MANAGER: And for the simple reason that all the cartage was paid for before the ore arrived in this country. (Hear, hear.) As regards the ore which had been valued at 30l. per ton, assuming that the standard for copper ore was 20s. per unit, when the ore estimated at 30l. per ton was sold, it would realise 31l. per ton.—The CHAIRMAN said that an offer had actually been made to the directors of 20s. per unit for the whole cargo of ore per Orient. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. TOWN said although he had had large experience in mining, he did not know another instance where a mineral property had either been brought into such a position, or had produced such extraordinary results, in the short space of 18 months, and there could be no doubt that this company had before it a long and prosperous career. (Hear, hear.) He supposed the shareholders might look forward to a good dividend being declared in June or July.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors hoped for great results from the smelting of the ore into regulars. There was a considerable quantity of ore which must be reduced into regulars, so as to lessen the cost of cartage.—It was also proposed to erect smelting-furnaces at the Yudanamutana Mine as soon as the four were erected at Blinnman.

Mr. FAIR enquired if it were true that an offer had been made to the directors for the purchase of any portion of the company's property?—The CHAIRMAN said that a bona fide offer had been made by responsible parties for the purchase of Blinnman for the sum of 90,000l., the mine originally cost the company 6000l. (A Voice: “Where's the Veritas?”) Mr. FAIR said that Mr. “Veritas,” whoever he might be, had been particularly at-

tentive to him (Mr. Farr) in favouring him with his anonymous scribbles. Mr. "Veritas" was unquestionably, "the father of lies." (Hear, hear.) The Chairman said the offer for the purchase of the Billman Mine was still open. Mr. FARR enquired the reason the directors had not accepted that offer?—The Chairman said the offer emanated from parties who had ample means of ascertaining the intrinsic value of the property, and the directors had reason to suppose that such an offer would not have come from such a quarter unless the actual value of the mine was considerably larger than the sum offered. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FARR said he had information from the mines of a very satisfactory character, and which would prove to him that the directors might be said a great deal more in their report. (Hear, hear.) He was somewhat surprised that the directors had not given some account of the ore raised between October and the present time. It would enlighten Mr. "Veritas."—The Manager said that no value for ore was taken or put upon paper but what the directors had documents to prove. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. SALMON said, when he received one of the anonymous circulars, signed "Veritas," the first question he put to himself was—what could induce any man, be he shareholder or otherwise, to incur the expense of printing circulars, and paying the postage for their delivery to a large number of shareholders? All persons were aware that such trouble was not often taken disinterestedly, and that induced him (Mr. Salmon) to enquire whether there was a converse to it, and to discover whether it was not the work of some of those people who were known upon the Stock Exchange as "bears." After due investigation, so confirmed he became in his opinion that these anonymous scribbles were unscrupulous "bears," that, although he (Mr. Salmon) already held a considerable number of shares, he purchased 50 more; but, as he had expected, when the account-day came, the shares were not delivered; but a letter from his broker informed him that there was a scarcity of shares, and that if he (Mr. Salmon) allowed them to be carried over to next account 3d. per share would be paid for the loan. After some time he succeeded in getting his fifty shares. Therefore, the object of Mr. "Veritas" could easily be understood. The fact was, Mr. "Veritas" had overvalued himself, and finding the shares exceedingly scarce, he resorted to the most despicable means to induce bona fide shareholders to dispose of their interest. (Hear, hear.) There was one matter upon which he must congratulate his fellow-proprietors, and that was the addition to the direction of the name of Mr. Martin. (Hear, hear.) He believed that Mr. Martin still held 10,000 shares in this company, and that since the last meeting he had considerably increased his interest. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Martin was personally acquainted with each of the company's mines. In his (Mr. Salmon's) opinion, the great interest which Mr. Martin held in the company was a substantial guarantee to the shareholders that the statements of Mr. "Veritas" were not an undiluted tissue of falsehoods. (Hear, hear.) If this company were what Mr. "Veritas" stated it to be, was it not reasonable to suppose that Mr. Martin would have disposed of his interest, whereas the fact was Mr. Martin had increased it, and since the last meeting. Now, as regards the balance-sheet, he had no doubt that every shareholder would have seen that Mr. "Veritas" was not very particular about his figures,—of course, it would not answer his purpose to be particular. The fact was, Mr. "Veritas" had nothing to lose, but everything to gain. Mr. "Veritas" could not get rid of this palpable fact—that the company had paid 25,000*l.*, and that in the short space of 18 months there had been raised and brought to this country about 30,000*l.* worth of ore. His (Mr. Salmon's) advice to the shareholders was to hold fast to their shares—(hear, hear)—for if there ever was a mining company that did fair to be highly remunerative to the shareholders, it was the Yudanumutana Company. (Hear, hear.) If Mr. "Veritas" could have substantiated one single statement he had made, he could easily have purchased five shares to have entitled him to be present upon this occasion. (Hear, hear.) As regards the traction-engines, he did not think they would be successful for the purposes for which they were sent out; but, under any circumstances, they were worth all the money they cost; they could be used for all times be made very useful for many purposes. He believed the smelting-works would be everything to the company, for he did not see any reason, obtaining the fuel at 5s. per ton, why they should not reduce the whole of their ore into regains of 50 or 60 per cent. He felt confident that when these smelting furnaces were completed the future of this company would be the grandest of any in Australia, not even excepting the Burra Burra. His advice was, that the shareholders should band themselves together, and turn a deaf ear to the untruthful statements of "Veritas." (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman mentioned that some blocks of ore, between 4 and 5 tons weight, were to be sent to the London Market. These blocks gave a very good idea of the nature of the ore from which they were taken. Mr. O'FARRALL (who, it was subsequently stated, was not legally entitled to present) made several statements, among others that Mr. Eyres, the secretary of the Burra Burra Company, had informed him that ore under 19 or 12 per cent. would not pay for smelting.—The Manager stated that Mr. Eyres published evidence upon that point controverted that statement.

Mr. O'FARRALL was about to make some further remarks, when he was halted by cries of "Chair, chair," "Time, time," "You are 'Veritas.'" To the latter remark Mr. O'FARRALL replied by stating that he was not "Veritas," but a shareholder. He then remarked that "Mr. O'FARRALL was uncommonly ill," "Mr. 'Veritas' brother." (Laughter.) Having made several unsuccessful attempts to continue his remarks, Mr. O'FARRALL at length resumed his seat, apparently not very well pleased at the unwelcome reception with which he had been met.

The Chairman having stated that Mr. Martin, who attended under very distressing circumstances, would address the meeting.—Mr. O'FARRALL again rose, and stated that he wished to mention "something that was not a fact," which provoked great merriment, but the meeting refused to hear him.—Mr. MARTIN (the newly-appointed director) stated that, owing to a domestic affliction, he attended much against his will. He believed the report of the directors to be an honest straight statement, and just report, and that everything that had been estimated was within its real value. As to the great value of the mines he had not the least doubt. He would ask Mr. O'FARRALL how he knew that 12 per cent. ore would not pay?—Mr. O'FARRALL said from information he had received.—Mr. MARTIN would ask Mr. O'FARRALL why it would not pay the company to smelt 10 per cent. ore, or even 8 per cent.?—Mr. O'FARRALL said, from the great price of the cartage.

Mr. MARTIN said that the price paid by this company for cartage was no more—in fact, it was less than that paid by the Burra Burra. The Burra Burra never paid less than the Yudanumutana was paying for cartage, but considerably more. And what was of importance, the Yudanumutana obtained fuel at 5s. per ton, while the Burra Burra were paying 18s. to 20s. per ton. He saw when upon the property that there was timber enough on the spot to last for some time, and there was, within five miles of the Billman Mine, more timber than could possibly be required for the next 10 years; and within 15 or 20 miles there was more timber than could be consumed for very many years. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the offer which had been made for the purchase of the Billman Mine, he was in a position to know that the offer had been made, and that the shareholders were willing to accept it, the 30,000*l.* would be gladly paid. So far from having disposed of any of his interest, from the information he had obtained from the colony, he had increased it.

The Chairman, in reply to a question, stated that in the event of the traction-engines not answering the purposes for which they were sent out to the colony, they could always be made available for the mines as stationary engines.

Mr. T. G. TAYLOR attempted to address the meeting, upon which the solicitor of the company, quoting from the Articles of Association, stated that no person was entitled to be present or to speak until he had been named in the calendar months. It was stated that Mr. Taylor was not even a registered shareholder.

The motion for the adoption of the report and balance-sheet was then put, and carried unanimously.—The election of Mr. Martin as a director of the company was unanimously confirmed.

Mr. J. SALMON could not refrain from observing that there were only two opponents, in the room full of shareholders, to the adoption of the report—one who had stated, or was about to state, something that he admitted was not a fact; and the other was a person who had no legal right to present, but who had interfered with the progress of the business of the day. The person who avowed he was going to state something that was not a fact had come with a brief, evidently prepared by somebody—(A Voice: "Perhaps, Mr. Paxton," or "Veritas.")—he (Mr. Salmon) would not say by whom, but a brief prepared by somebody, and upon that brief he proceeded to make certain statements. He (Mr. Salmon) did not expect that bona fide shareholders would come armed with a brief, but he was glad to see that out of 600 or 700 shareholders the only opponents were those who had no right to be present.

The auditors were re-appointed.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors for the able and efficient way in which they had conducted the affairs of the company, having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

NORTH LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Thursday.—Col. BAZALGETTE in the chair.

Mr. MURCHISON (the manager) read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the previous meetings; the agent's report and state-of-accounts, of which the subjoined is an abstract, were then submitted:—

Balance last audit	£ 105 4 0
Calls received	1486 0 0
Lead ore sold	890 16 0
Sandries	14 17 1 = £2496 17 1
Labour cost and merchants' bills	£2042 10 6
Paid machinery, on account, and other expenditure	338 5 5 = 2380 15 11

Leaving credit balance

£ 116 1 2

The balance of liabilities over assets was 260*l.* 6s. 8d.

March 8.—Since the special meeting, held Aug. 17 last, we have done all in our power to advance the general meeting, but in consequence of a great part of it being surface work, its progress has been greatly interfered with by our having had to contend with the full force of winter. We have now, however, in effect accomplished the principal point then under consideration—increasing the pumping power of the mine so as to enable us to go deeper, and at a faster rate. By re-arranging our plans, we have made the old wheel (which is the more powerful one) entirely the one for pumping, and have attached to it a new line of rods, working in the opposite direction, into the new shaft, where a new lift has also been fixed; this is now complete, and in working order. The new wheel, also well advanced, will be exclusively applied to drawing and crushing, for which it is thoroughly adequate. By these arrangements we have obtained double power, and are in a position to sink to the depth of a 120 fms. level, if necessary, that is, to double the present depth of the mine. We have also underground sunk the new shaft to the 60 fms. level, and cut a ledge for the stuff. The 50 fms. level has been driven south 9 fms., and a winze from the 38 to the latter level has been communicated. The top of the shaft, a distance of 8 fathoms from the adit to the surface, has been sunk and rose through, and is now completed. It will be evident, therefore, that almost the whole of our operations have been, as was foreseen, dead work, affording little opportunity for returns. The shaft is now resumed sinking below the 60 fms. level, the 4 ft. level, and worth fully 2 tons of lead per fathom. We have also started a new 60 fms. level south, in which the lode is not so large as in the shaft, but has a rib of ore that will yield about 1½ tons of lead per fathom, and judging from the bottom of the 50 fms. level, as we drove along, the 60 ought now to open out a good piece of productive ground. Our returns will mainly come from this level, together with what the shaft now bids fair to do, in which the lode steadily improves in depth, and is looking better in every respect than it ever did before. We have sold since the last ordinary general meeting 67 tons of lead, and have on hand 4 tons of dressed ore.—R. ROWE.

The Chairman requested Capt. Rowe to give a general idea of the position of the mine. Capt. Rowe said that the prospects were now concentrated in the bottom of the workings. There could be no doubt that they had the same lode as in the Great Laxey Mine, which was on the other side of the hill, to the westward in the plan. They were at present about half paying cost, and he considered that their prospects were good, as the lode was now (they were now sinking below the 60 fms. level) 100 per cent. better than in the shallow levels. He would advise the sinking of the main shaft as speedily as possible.

Mr. LEED enquired whether the appearance of the ground in the bottom of the shaft was such as to warrant the sinking of the shaft. Capt. Rowe replied that it certainly was. The bottom of the shaft looked more promising and permanent than he had seen it at all. They were not yet lower in North Laxey than where they ceased to see day-

light in Laxey, and from now downward they would, no doubt, go on steadily improving. Mr. COTTERELL enquired the size of the main shaft?—Capt. Rowe said it was ample for all purposes—11 ft. by 8 ft. The ground was hard, but as no timbering was required that was well compensated for. The ore was now more like the Laxey ore. All below the 38 they had ore very similar to the Laxey. He believed that the higher prices they had obtained for their ore recently was owing to that from the bottom levels being richer in silver. The rise from 12*l.* 12s. to 14*l.* 14s. per ton could not be entirely through the improved price. The blending combined in would be probable to bring in the silver with it. The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted, and the consideration of the issue of the unallotted preference C shares was proceeded with. Mr. MURCHISON stating that there were 237 to take up, and if these were taken up they would be provided with funds.—The Chairman explained that if these 237 shares were taken up they could go on as they were going for from four to five months, without reckoning the proceeds of any sales of lead ore in the meantime.

Mr. GAZZARD enquired what steps had been taken to place the preference C shares? Mr. MURCHISON said that the whole of the shareholders had been several times invited to take them, but it was difficult to get them to respond.—[After some little discussion upon the prospects of the mine, the whole of the 237 unallotted C shares were subscribed for by the shareholders present, and it was ordered that a minute to that effect be made.]—Those which had been taken were taken by those who could be personally applied to. Personally, it would have been better for them to have allowed the mine to be stopped, and then recommence the work, but they had no desire to take advantage of the other shareholders.

Col. Bazalgette, and Messrs. Has, Martin, White, and Tuxford were appointed directors for the ensuing year, and Mr. Brandt was appointed auditor, at a salary of 5*l.* 5s. Thanks were then voted to Mr. Murchison for the efficient manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the company, and attended to the interests of the shareholders, and to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair, when the meeting separated.

WHEEL PRUDENCE (ST. AGNES, CORNWALL).

Feb. 1864.—These mines are now completely drained by powerful machinery, and cleared up and prepared for profitable working. A large cross-course is being driven out north, to intersect several lodes, which, in the adjoining mines to the east, have produced immense wealth—the banks of several of which can be seen in the eastern cliffs bounding these mines, where there are extensive ancient workings, which show they must have been very productive. In addition to these, there are the Wheal Jacka and Wheal Prudence lodes, the former of which produced 12,000*l.* at a shallow depth, and under which there have been no workings. The Wheal Prudence lode had in former workings produced upwards of 40,000*l.* worth of mineral—a mere fraction of what it is capable of producing at greater depths, when and before it intersects the elvans. This lode is small near the surface, and gradually expands going down in depth. At the 20 fms. level it assumes a very congenial appearance; at the 40 fms. level it is a champion lode, containing masses of iron and copper pyrites; at the 52 fms. level it is of increased dimensions, giving a fine ore lode, containing copper ore unwrought, which can be broken at a profit; and at the 62 fms. level it assumes a yet finer appearance. At this point the former workers pursued it unfavourably below the level of their deepest workings, and under every possible disadvantage, not having a proper communication with their engine-shaft, which is now effected. Preparations are being made to get the water out of these bottoms, which will be accomplished, it is hoped, by the beginning of March, when we shall be in a position to resume operations at this point, and raise copper ore at a profit of about 10s. to 15s. 4d. in 1*l.* In the western part of the mines the lode is small, but, to a very small extent in the upper levels, but increasing its distance as it goes down. It has been intersected in all the upper levels, and in the 62 fms. level ore ground was opened upon for 7 fms. in length, and sunk upon for 2 or 3 fms. in depth below this level. The better opinion is that this is the top of a good run of ore, and a cross-cut is accordingly being driven out from the bottom of the 62 fms. level to intersect it, the head of which is upwards of a fathom in capels, where stones of mundle and copper ore are met with. Here it is daily expected there will be a run of ore ground discovered, probably of considerable value. There are several other objects of value and importance, which will be stated in due season as sinking the engine-shaft, to intersect the lode, extending the cross-cut south from the old engine-shaft, which would secure lodes of ore ground 10 fms. deep in the eastern part of the mine, on distinct runs of ore; driving two of the present levels east, where good shoots of ore may be expected; and, also, driving under the old workings on the Jacka lode, where so good a bunch of ore was got shallow. The stratification of the set is white kyllas, forming a junction with granite, traversed by numerous well-known and productive lodes, dislocated by elvan-courses and cross-courses, a combination of lithological features which have never been known to fail, and requiring only the application of capital to secure success. These mines have been reported upon by the most celebrated and skilled miners of the age, extracts from whose reports are appended. We invite your particular attention to the extracts from the last reports of Capt. Rogers and Daw, who concur with us in the opinion that, after such a cost has been incurred, the mine ought to be much further tried, particularly as we are nearly half-way out to the great St. George lode, and as there are such prospects in the bottom of the mine, and a discovery is daily expected to be made in the cross-cut in the 62 west.

C. AND C. THOMAS.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.

The set immediately adjoins the western boundary of the celebrated Perran St. George Mine, which for a long period was exceedingly rich. All the lodes, especially the north lode, are very favourably situated in a geological point of view. The enclosing rock, clay-slate or kyllas, being of the white kind, is highly favourable in the St. Agnes district for the production of copper ore. This kyllas adjoins the Cliggar granite, and is similar, in all respects, to that in Perran St. George and the St. Agnes Wheal Lelaure Mines, the lodes in each of which have proved immensely rich. From a careful consideration of all the circumstances, and having regard to the present facilities for conducting mining operations, I am of opinion that this mine offers a prospect of no ordinary character.

CHARLES THOMAS, Manager of Dolcoath Mines.

On minutely inspecting the geology of the country in which the Wheal Prudence is situated, the conclusion is that it is a very interesting piece of mining ground, and wonderful that it has never been explored to a greater extent many years ago. The lodes of the adjoining mine, Perran St. George, traverse this set, and might be intersected by a cross-cut in very few years, and their productiveness in Perran St. George giving much additional value to Wheal Prudence.

NICHOLAS VIVIAN, late Manager of Condurrow Mines.

The set contains Wheal Prudence lode, Hanover lode, Good Fortune lode, Way's lode, and Lemon's lode, and these are intersected by cross-courses and elvan dykes; they are also a continuation of those that were so productive for copper to the east, viz.—in Great St. George, Wheal Lelaure, and Perran United Mines. These mines returned immense quantities of copper ore, and gave great profits. We consider Wheal Prudence to be more than an ordinary mineral investment, and well worthy the attention of capitalists.

JAMES POPE, Manager of West Basset Mines.

JOHN DAW, Manager of Carn Brea Mines.

Capt. Daw, in a recent report obtained by an independent shareholder, states to the following effect:—"At this point (the north heave at the 62 fms. level) something good may be met with, as the former workings at the bottom of the 62 fms. level west of the heave, at the bottom of the 62 fms. level the lode has been worked to a depth of 4 fms. and west many fathoms in length, for 3 or 4 fms. deep, so from this we may judge they had a good run of ore ground. At the 40 fms. level a cross-cut is driving north in light slate, congenial for mineral, to intersect lodes which have produced large quantities of ore to the east. I should recommend this cross-course to be pushed with all speed, as it may lead to important discoveries. After such an outlay has been made, I should recommend this mine to be much further tried, by sinking the shaft, and extending levels."

Capt. Edward Rogers, of Wheal Grylls, in a report to a large shareholder, states to the following effect:—"The engine-shaft is down to the 62 fathom level under adit, which is 112 fms. from surface. The water is cut to this depth, and the pitwork fixed in a very good position, and the shaft is now being driven down to the 62 fms. level, and in order for carrying on the mine properly and economically, and the engine-shaft is 4 fms. under this level (the 62), which must have been troublesome and expensive; but it shows that they had a rich lode to follow. At the shallow levels the lode is small, showing strings of copper ore. As it gets deeper it is a very large and strong lode, with an immense quantity of mundle, and at the two bottom levels copper is forming itself in large quantities. At the surface there is a good 70-in. cylinder pumping engine, and a new 24-in. winding-engine and capstan. With these appliances, twelve months' further continuous working, with an outlay of about 4000*l.*, will put the mine in a paying state."

From Mr. GEORGE BATTERS.—The Market for Mining Shares has, during the week, been very active. GREAT WHEEL VOR shares rose to 37, fell to 32, rallied to 36, 37, and close firm. The sale of tin for the month is 44 tons. The sales for the previous three months, on which the accounts to be presented on Wednesday next are based, were—November, 32 tons; December, 34 tons; February, 37 tons. The mine is being worked on the most conservative and honest principles, the product being almost exclusively from ends, shafts, winzes, and rises. The increase to the reserves during the past year has been about 70,000*l.* Great Vor discoveries are of a permanent character, and the points to value unparalleled in recent times in the history of Cornish mining. The managers have pursued a most commendable course in the past, and one likely to secure a veteran life for the mine. The results which have been secured by the quiet, unostentatious mode of working admirably illustrates the advantages which are secured by a wealthy constituency and a respectable committee of management where legitimate enterprise has a good field of operation; and it is an unusual, though very gratifying reflection for the committee of this great mine to remember that their hands were upheld at every meeting, when the way was not so clear as it now is, by the voice of the shareholders to this effect:—"We beg you will not lessen our balance; we rely upon your not encroaching on the reserves of tin, and that you will open up the mine properly." It is the recognition of this course which has at length roused the attention of investors. WEST CHIVERTON shares are very steady, 82 to 85. The sinking of the shaft under the 80 will be commenced in a few weeks' time, and on a lode worth upwards of 60*l.* per fm. The various points of operation are the 80 east, on Williams's lode, worth 15*l.* per fm.; 80 west, 80*l.*; No. 3 winze, below the 70, 60*l.*; this winze, when commenced, was worth 10*l.*; now down 4½ fathoms, and worth 60*l.* Valpy's lode, in the 80 east, 15*l.*; No. 2 winze, 30*l.*; No. 3, 60*l.*; No. 4, 70*l.*; and in advance of the 80 east, Elizabeth lode, in the 70 west, 8*l.*; below the 60, 25*l.*; rise in back of the 70, 60*l.* The importance of this rise is that there is no level over, and consequently is going up in whole ground. CHIVERTON, 12½ to 12¾; determined efforts have for some time past been made to drive down the price of these shares, and unfounded reports have been circulated to the effect that the mine was full of water. The facts are that excellent progress is being made in draining the mine, and the water is nearly down to the 40, and the engine-shaft is being sunk in a beautiful channel of ground. As soon as the water is out shareholders may rely on 40 tons of silver-lead per month, which would leave a good profit, and it is not unreasonable to expect similar discoveries to those recently made in West Chiverton, under the 80. The cutting of the West Chiverton lode so near to the boundary of Chiverton is also a great point. Shares are safe to buy for a great rise. CHIVERTON VALLEY, 5½ to 5¾; the prospects here are very good. This mine is being worked on the West Chiverton lode to the west. WESTWORTH CONSOLS, 13 to 14; a very fine discovery has been made in this mine, in the 9 fathom level west, and in the adit end east of new shaft. This is a first-class property. The lodes in this west are parallel to West Chiverton, and adjoins to the north. For the last eight years the mine has been worked by the late Mr. Cooke and his son, and is still held by her and the promoters of West Chiverton. The prospects of this mine are quite equal, if not better, than in West Chiverton at the same depth. STIRNEY WHEAL METAL, adjoining Great Wheel Vor to the east, is attracting attention at 3½ to 4.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

There has been a large amount of business transacted during the week, but with little spirit than in the previous. Great fluctuations have taken place in most mines, but the general tone of the market is firmer, the variations being due to local causes, and the result of market operations than any positive depression. Several mines are now in good demand at advanced prices, evidently showing the influence of the approaching account. WHEAL SETONS have been in good demand, but prices have varied. WHEAL SETONS are sought for at buyers' figures.—EAST BASSET and WHEAL BASSET are better demanded, and several changed hands.—WHEAL BULLERS continue to be offered at lower figures.—NANGLIES have been largely dealt in, but prices have fluctuated.—CLIFFORDS have varied, but left off firmer.—EAST CARN BREA and CALYADNACK have been sought for at improved rates.—STRAT PARKS are in good demand at advanced prices.—TICKNORTH have been rather inactive.—SOUTH TOLUO and GREAT SOUTH TOLUO continue heavy at lower rates.—WHEAL GRENVILLE have been extensively dealt in at higher prices, and EAST GRENVILLE are in better request.

NORTH TREKERRIES are in good demand at higher rates, arising from improved prospects of the mine.—NORTH DOWNS and NORTH ROSKERR are quiet at present prices.—ST. DAY UNITEDS have been largely dealt in, and continue firm at present quotations.—GREAT WHEAL BUSHS have been freely dealt in, and still in request.—TRELWETHES are also quiet.—WEST WHEAL FRANCES have changed hands.—WEST CHIVERTON, CHIVERTON, and NORTH SHEPHERDS have been less active, and slightly receded.—WHEAL KITTYS (St. Agnes) are less firm, but find buyers at minimum rates.—EAST and GREYLS, WENDON CONSOLS, and STIRNEY and CANNACK have been enquired for in consequence of reported improvements.—GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE and PROSELYT have fluctuated, and left off weaker.—GREAT WHEAL VOR continue to be freely dealt in, and although prices have considerably receded, they again show a tendency to improve.—EAST PROVIDENCE and MARGARET are quiet at nominal prices.—PROVIDENCE shares are enquired for.—WHEAL GRAYLS and EAST WHEAL GRAYLS continue firm.—SOUTH CARADONS have been in request.—EAST CARADONS have not maintained their advance, but freely dealt in.—GLASGOW CARADON and MARKS VALLEY are better, and the latter in more demand.—GOMMENA and LUDCOTT have fluctuated, but left off firmer.—TRELAUNT and MARY ANN are slightly firmer, and in better request.—DRAKE WHEAL shares find buyers at fair market quotations.—CHRENS have shared largely in the transactions of the week, but attended with variations in price.—EAST RUSSELLS are heavy at present quotations.

GRYLLS CONSOLS.—The prospects of this adventure are represented to afford more the ordinary features or elements of success. The situation of the mine is unquestionable, whilst the several lodes are reported to be of a promising and profitable character. The dressing-floors, stamping-power with nine heads of stamps, and burning-houses, are already in working order, whilst the erection of a steam-engine of adequate power is contemplated, which, when completed, will enable them to develop the ground below the 20 and 33 fms. levels, where they are now working.

CAPE CORNWALL.—The applications for shares have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the promoters; indeed, the deposits paid into the bankers have been several hundreds of shares more than can be supplied; but the directors, prompted by the desire of doing justice to all, will fairly equalise the shares in accordance with the numerous applications. Operations will be immediately commenced in a spirited and energetic manner, and doubtless but little time will elapse before the mine is fairly in full and profitable returns of copper and tin will be made. It is expected which delay will take place to complete all surface work by the time the engine is erected.—Jas. LANE.

FOREIGN MINES.

Mines.	Ore.	Per cent.	Copper.
Quenangen	Tons 30	8	2400
Ralspach	18	4½	810
Old Mine	155	4	2400
United Mines	14	4	560

Total

Tons 197 9170

ALAMILLOS.—Feb. 27: The lode in the 3d level, west of San Lino shaft, continues very small. In the 3d level, east of San Juan shaft, there is nothing new to notice. The lode in the 3d level, west of footway shaft, is small and poor, and the ground hard for driving. We expect to hole the 3d level, west of Zamora's winze, to the end east from San Juan shaft this month. The lode in the 3d level, east of Aguilar's winze, is spotted with lead, and very hard for driving.—Shafts and Winzes: San Lino shaft will reach the required depth for the 4th level this month, when a cross-cut will be put north to cut the lode. In San Francisco's winze the men are making satisfactory progress with the sinking. The shaft of Taylor's engine-shaft are erected, balance-bellies fixed, the first piece of main-rod will be put in in a day or two, the bearings and stems are placed, and the plunger-bottom will be put in in the course of the week. The shaft is drawn out to bottom of San Rafael shaft, which is some 6 ft. below the 3d level; this level, which is in some places choked with stuff, we have put men to clear it away, and hope to reach the end shortly, meanwhile the enlargement of the shaft from the 2d and 3d levels will be carried on as fast as possible. We are making preparations for the deepening of San Martin's shaft from the 2d to the 3d levels; we do not yet know its actual depth, as there is a quantity of rubbish and water in it.—General Remarks: The surface work, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, is progressing very favourably, and we hope to get the engine to work at Taylor's shaft end of March.

LINARES.—Pozo Ancho, Feb. 27: West of Engine-shaft.—South Lode The 110, east of engine-shaft, is worth 1½ tons per fm. In the 110, west of same shaft, the lode is of a very open and kindly appearance. The lode in the 95, west of the 110 winze, is small, and the ground hard for driving. In the 85, west of Martin's winze, the ground shows indications of being near the lode; the water is issuing very free from the end. The lode in the 61, east of Isidore's winze, has greatly improved, composed of calcareous spar and lead ore, worth for the latter 1 ton per fm. In the 61, west of Santana's winze, the lode is small at present. We have commenced driving the shaft of Crosby's shaft, which will be kept on, and further hindrance.—East of Engine-shaft.—In the 95, east of Shaw's shaft, there is a small, but promising appearance. In the 85, east of the 130 winze, the lode is very wide, and of a promising appearance. In the 85, east of the 132 winze, the lode is large, chiefly composed of calcareous spar and lead ore. In the 85, east of Ortega's winze (middle lode), the lode is large, spotted with lead. In the 85, west of same, the lode is much improved; this is east of the level driven east of Taylor's shaft, and we hope it may continue. The lode in 75, east of Field's shaft, contains good stones of lead.—Shafts and Winzes: The men at Crosby's shaft are cutting pit, &c., in the 61, and will commence sinking in a few days. No. 131 winze will be holed in a few days. In No. 123 winze the lode is large, large, hard, and spotted with lead. In No. 134 winze the lode is large, consisting of calcareous spar and lead ore. The lode in No. 135 winze has been very large, and for sinking during the past month. No. 136 winze is going down in a very compact productive lode.—General Remarks: We estimate the raisings for March at 350 tons.

FORTUNA.—Feb. 27: Canada Inco.—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft The lode in the 100, west of Gonzalez's winze, contains occasional stones of lead. In the 90, west of Zamora's winze, the ground is hard for driving. In the 80, west of Santana's winze, the men are cutting into the south lode, and we expect to find the main part of the lode shortly. The lode in the 70, west of Judd's shaft, is divided into branches, the ground hard for driving. In the 55, west of Carille's winze, the lode is small and unproductive.—East of Engine-shaft.—The lode in the 70, west of Lowndes's winze, contains stones of lead, but not enough to value. In the 70, east of the same shaft, there is an improvement in the bottom of the end. The lode in the 55, east of Laza's winze, continues very small. The lode in the 30, east of Domingo's winze, has fallen in the upper part of the end.—Shafts and Winzes: Henry's shaft is nearly down the required depth, and will be holed in a few days. The men are getting on well with the sinking of San Tomas shaft. At O'Shea's shaft the lode is of a very kindly appearance, consisting of carbonate of lime and lead ore. In Testero's winze the lode has very much improved, worth 2½ tons per fathom; this looks well for the 70 end, driving towards Pascual's winze will be holed in a few days.—Los Salidos Mine.—The lode in the 8 west of Morris's engine-shaft, continues of an opening and promising appearance. In the 75, west of Sanchez winze, the granite is changing, and we expect the lode will improve shortly. The lode in the 65, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, has changed unavably of late, but is again improving. The 55, west of Galindo's winze, is still in a bad run of ore ground, worth 2 tons per fm. In the 45, west of San Carlos shaft, the lode is small and hard for driving. The lode in the 30, west of the same shaft, although small, is improving, and letting out much water.—East of Engine-shaft.—In the 90, east of Morris's engine-shaft, the lode is large, strong, and of a very promising appearance. The 75, east of Delgado's winze, we expect an improvement as it gets further removed from the large cross-course. The lode in the 65, east of Viciana's winze, consists of quartz, spotted with lead. The lode in the 55, east of Parra's winze, is split into branches, and getting harder for driving. In the 55, east of San Pablo's shaft, the lode is rather small at present.—Shafts and Winzes: At San Miguel's shaft the lode has improved, being very compact and firm. At San Gabriel's winze the lode is large, and of a very promising and productive appearance. We have commenced sinking San Carlos shaft for the 55; the lode is small, and of a kindly appearance. Delgado's winze is holed in the 75; the lode is small and poor. The lode in Andorra's winze is divided into branches, and yielding good stones of lead. The abundance of water in Millan's winze renders sinking very slow. Miguel's winze is situated 40 varas east of Viciana's winze and in advance of the 65 fathom level.

RHENISH CONSOLS.—At Bleibach we have communicated the shaft with the adit level. We intend now to cut a pit, and then open upon the lode met with in the shaft, and commence sinking the shaft below the adit level. We are now opening on the lode met with in the deep adit cross-cut, and we find it at one place nearly 4 ft. wide, and very well defined, but producing saving work; we intend to sink on its course, and as the footwall is underlying faster than the hanging wall, I am led to think that the depth the lode will be better defined, and more productive.—Fahnenberg. The shaft at Louisa is 16½ fathoms deep; we are now cutting a pit, as soon as that is done we shall extend a cross-cut towards the lode, James Watt. I was on this mine yesterday with the intention of commencing the new shaft on the east and west lode, but I think it better first to clear out the old adit level, and also to find the lode further down the valley than the old workings, when we shall be better able to fix upon a plan for the shaft. I hope it will be done in about a fortnight. I am led to think we shall be able to make one of the old shafts do. The ends driving on the north and south lodes made no impression, and it is so little below the surface, we have discontinued their driving, and are now taking away from the back what has been left open. We have commenced making a horse-way for the new shaft at Bleibach.

PORTGIBBARD.—W. H. Rickard, March 2: Roure: The lode in the 60 north of Richards's shaft, is looking more kindly than for some time past, producing a little saving work. The same level south, on the eastern part of the lode, is good for a height of 1 metre from the bottom, worth ¼ ton of ore per fathom. The rise in the 80 south, on the main part of the lode, yields 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 60 metre level, south of the same shaft, yields 1½ tons of ore per fathom. The same level, north of cross-cut, on Emily's lode, yields a little ore that will work on tribulation. The 40 metre level, south of Agnes's shaft, is unproductive. The 20, south of same shaft,

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

months past.—La Brouse: The lode in the shaft continues good; we have sunk about 4 metres, which has yielded about 5 tons of ore.—La Mothe: The adit cross-cut continues in a soft shaly rock, unkindly for ore.—Pranal: The winze in the bottom of the 70, on Ananthe, opens a tributary ground. The 80, on the same lode, in the same direction, yields 1 1/2 tons of ore per fathom. The 30, south of winze, yields 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. The same level north is in hard ground; the lode is unproductive. The 8 north is poor. The 8, south of cross-cut (No. 2), on No. 2 lode, is also poor. The same level north, on the eastern part of Susan's lode, opens good tributary ground. No. 1 winze, sinking below the 8 metre level, yields 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. We have two stops and eleven tributaries, working at moderate prices.—Surface: We have again to report of much interruption in our surface works, scarcely anything has been done out-of-doors, and the drossing in our surface works, most of all at La Rancoule. The bad season now being over, we may safely count on working without interruption from frost this year. Our samplings have amounted to 277 1/2 tons.

EAST KONGSBERG.—D. T. Macdonald, Feb. 26: South Sundre: The vein in this mine has yielded a little native silver this week.—South Ramsrud: The vein in this mine has yielded silver during the week.—Middle Ramsrud: It is with much satisfaction that I have again to report a considerable improvement in this mine. During the past week the vein has yielded excellent schelderts, and the silver is now dissimulated through the vein for 2 fathoms in length and 1 1/2 fathoms in height. The disseminated through the vein has increased very much since the date of my last report. Red silver ore, or pyrrargyrite, is beginning to show itself again above the vein, and we are getting good results from this point this month. At Kneis Gluck-26 fathoms have been driven during the last month.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN (Gold).—Captain Thos. Treloar: The force at my disposal has been engaged in the repairs of dwelling-houses, making a road from Mineralogia to the Fundao, as well as bettering the communications to those mines we intend working at once. Nothing can be done in the richest mines until the adit is in, but from the appearance of the stone in those mines at which we can commence working, I am in hopes that some gold can be extracted at once. More force has appeared than I have had necessity for.

DON PEDRO NORTE DEL REY.—Captain Thos. Treloar: The produce for January will not equal that of the preceding month, but the appearance of the mine, as a whole, is better. The produce will not be so high, because the quantity of stone raised from Bowden's mine, in descending, is less, owing to the wet season, giving rise to much greater influx of water, and, consequently, to greater difficulties in working. Bowden's mine, as a whole, is looking better, notwithstanding the greater difficulties in Bowden's mine down. Bowden's mine, in ascending, is beginning to present a more encouraging aspect. Branco's mine has been thoroughly cleaned out at its southern extremity, and very promising features have thereby been disclosed; and in a cross-cut, where we have bored from the upper down to the second lode, favourable indications have been presented. Taken together, these three places bid fair to be important points "for the end of the year." At Maculim several samples have been taken, and some of them show the presence of particles of gold, but the wet weather militates greatly against the examining operations.

SANTA BARBARA.—Capt. Bryant, Jan. 28: Parí: The bottom of the mine is without alteration worthy of notice. In the adit level the lode still continues large, with a good appearance. In the shallow level and bottom below the lode remains the same as last reported. At Carne's shaft we have got down to the rock and on the lode, but have not seen sufficient of it to be able to form an opinion, yet the stone, so far as seen, has much the same appearance as in the other parts of the mine. In the trial level, since writing you last, we have been rising in the back, to obtain ventilation, and have communicated with the old workings. This gives us plenty of air for descending the shaft, and I hope shortly to be able to report that we have the lode in the back, and that it is productive.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN.—Herbert Williams, Feb. 8: Fanny Eliza, No. 2: Early last month we put in tram-road to bottom of the winze, and broke 3 fms. 1 foot 9 inches of ground, producing about 5 tons of ore, or when dressed. The lode looks well along the bottom of the stop: re-set to six men, at \$28 per fathom, a reduction of \$2 on the former price. Williams's winze was sunk during the month 4 fathoms 4 feet 6 inches; the remaining few feet can be broken cheaper from the shaft, we have, therefore, suspended the winze, and placed the men to open out some branches of the ore in the 20 and 30 fathom levels. Sayles's shaft was sunk during the month 3 fms. 1 foot 6 inches, its total depth being 25 fathoms 1 foot 6 inches. I expect to reach the depth of the lode about the middle of next month.—Dressing: The new crusher is nearly complete. I am now making a few more jigging-batches. I trust to be ready to commence dressing about the middle of next month, if the weather permit.

WEST CANADA.—William Plummer, Feb. 1: Huron Copper Bay: The water continues to increase as we descend with the new engine-shaft, but otherwise no alteration. At Bray's engine-shaft we have also an increasing quantity of water, which renders the shaft slower for sinking; but after we reach the 30, where we intend to fix a plunger, we do not anticipate much inconvenience; the lode yields 2 tons per fathom. The stopes are all yielding a regular supply of ore, without any change to mention. In the cross-cut we have met small branches, but nothing to note of any value. Wellington's lode, at the 30, east and west of Crease's shaft, is the same as when last reported as regards its value, but is slower for cutting. The lode in the winze below the 20, east of cross-cut, on the Fire lode, is divided into branches, and is not so valuable as when reported on before. There is no other point on the Wellington calling for special remark.

NEW WILDER.—Z. Walls, March 5: The cross-cut, from the bottom of Beck's No. 2 sink, is driven north 8 1/2 fathoms, but I am sorry to say we can make nothing satisfactory at this level of Beck's north lode. The lode is split into small branches, and so mixed up with the country that it is scarcely like a lode; but still we have got into hard ground, which is always under the footwall part of the lode, and we are, therefore, quite certain that the part of the lode still further in advance of the shaft, in the Langfield's workings, which are also on Beck's north lode, we have taken away the ore from the back of the deep adit up to the old men's workings, but below the adit the lode is unproductive. However, we are still driving west, as we expect there is another shoot of ore gone down a few fathoms ahead of us.—Beck's Main Lode: You are aware this lode was formerly worked below the deep adit by two sinks, and the ore stoped away to the depth of 10 fathoms. In the bottom of the 10 there is a shoot of ore 12 fathoms in length, worth fully 2 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. At present there are about 5 feet of water standing in this level, but we expect, as soon as the lode is at the 30, at Carter's shaft, the water on Beck's lode will be drained to the 20; we shall then be able to make good returns from this part. As to the value of all other bargains, I beg to refer you to the enclosed setting list. We have sampled this morning our returns for February, computed 200 tons of silver-lead ore; the same will be sold on Friday next. Our returns for the present month are also estimated at 200 tons.

VALGODEMARD.—The cross-cut at the old forge has been driven 1 metre 90 centimetres, at 168 frs. per metre; the lode has been intersected and driven 1 metre, but the footwall is not yet reached; the present yield of the lode may be dressed with advantage, and the lode is very well. The winze on lead lode No. 1 west has been sunk 2 metres 30 centimetres, at 210 frs. per metre, a solid branch of mineral is visible containing lead all through, and looking very promising for further improvement. Stop No. 1, in back of this gallery, has been stoped 9 metres 70 centimetres, at 14 frs. per cubic metre; this stop has produced ore which may be dressed with advantage; the further working of this stop is suspended for a time, in consequence of its being so near the surface where the large pile of grey copper is stacked. Stop No. 2, in back of this gallery, has been stoped 15 metres 60 centimetres, at 14 frs. per cubic metre; this lode is very large, and is impregnated with lead throughout. Stop No. 3, at the entrance of this gallery, has been stoped 57 metres 60 centimetres, at 8 frs. per cubic metre; this lode is large, but being so near the surface is not very productive; this stop is also suspended for the present. The rising to meet Long's shaft has been continued 1 metre 60 centimetres, at 215 frs. per metre, and now communicates with Long's shaft. A new gallery, called Leigh's gallery, has been commenced on the lode at the foot of the rising. The gallery on the grey copper lode has been driven 1 metre 95 centimetres, at 200 frs. per metre; the lode in this gallery is large. The wall has not been seen for the last 4 metres; the working is now inclined towards the south part for the purpose of discovering the position of the lode, which is impregnated with silver and yellow copper ore. Stop No. 1, in back of this gallery, has been stoped 12 metres 25 frs. per cubic metre; this stop is looking well, and yielding large blocks of grey and yellow copper ore. Stop No. 2, in the back of this gallery, has been stoped 16 metres 65 centimetres, at 22 frs. per cubic metre; this stop is also looking well, producing some rich grey copper ore. Long's shaft has been sunk 2 metres, at 215 frs. per metre; as stated above, this shaft now communicates with the rising; since the completion of the work the men have been set to continue placing the stuff in back of the gallery on the grey copper lode, so that the water may be prevented from rising. In the upper fine-grain lead lode has been driven 3 metres 25 centimetres, at 140 frs. per metre; in this gallery there are three branches of rich silver-lead ore, carrying a regular footwall; the ground is now moist throughout, and the cost of driving is reduced to 114 frs. per metre. The stop in back of this gallery has been stoped 10 metres 10 centimetres, at 18 frs. per cubic metre; this stop is carrying a regular branch of lead on the footwall. The gallery Charles has been driven 12 metres, at 16 frs. per metre; this gallery does not yet reach the rock. All outdoor works are suspended until the snow disappears, and the weather is better. The gallery No. 1, in the back of this gallery, has been driven 5 metres 50 centimetres, at 210 frs. per metre; this stop is looking well, yielding 11-30 cubic metres; grey and yellow copper, driving and stoping, 28-80 cubic metres.

THE MARAZION DISTRICT.—An opinion prevailed that mineral would not be found in this district to a greater depth than 50 to 60 fms. below the sea, or adit, level, and, no doubt, some mines have been suspended at about this depth, in consequence of the above erroneous opinion. At the Tolvaenden Mine the lode was very productive to about 46 fms. below the adit, or sea level, which is about 27 fms., or 54 yards, below the surface. At this mine, about 46 fms. below the adit or day level, a hard channel of ground made its appearance, and required about three years to sink through the same. Although the lode at times was very small, there was always a leader of ore existing, varying from 2 to 8 or 10 in width, and at places from 1 to 2 ft., containing rich grey carbonate of copper ore. At the 60 fm. level a branch of lead was discovered, from 3 to 10 in. in width, for 4 or 5 fms. long. At the 67 fm. level a course of yellow sulphate copper ore was found below this lead, about 3 fms. in length; in sinking a winze in this ore it was found to lengthen both east and west, consequently, the 80 fm. level was driven towards this object. The result is that this course of ore is now 21 fms. long at this level. The 90 fm. level was also driven with all possible speed, and ore has been met with about 10 fms. sooner than it was at the 80; at first the branch was about 3 or 4 in. wide, but now, after 3 or 4 fms. driving, it is 3 ft. wide, and yielding about 4 tons of ore to the fathom, with every appearance of a further improvement. The evidence of this proves that ore is to be found in this district as deep, and probably deeper, than in most others in this country, owing to the basin being more extensive here than in many other districts, and from its being much neglected for many years, through the impression that ore was only to be found at shallow depths. The probability is that much richer mines remain in store for exploration, that a wide field exists in the neighbourhood for investment of capital by future generations, and it is to be hoped that much good may be the result.

THE TIN STANDARD.—The standards of tin ores were put down on Monday last 3s. per cwt. on common, and 2s. per cwt. on refined. The present quotations are as follow:—Common, 108s.; superior common, 109s.; fine, 111s.; superior fine, 113s.; this will make a difference to the miner of about 11.15s. per ton of ore. For metal, prices remain as last reported, viz.:—Common, 116s.; refined, 121s., but the market continues exceedingly flat, and only small parcels are taken just for immediate wants. Prospects are for the future very encouraging. The quantity of Straits tin now at the market in Holland shows an available stock of 7380 tons—greater than it has been for several years, and exceeding that of 1861 by no less than 1350 tons.—West Briton.

AMERICAN IRON COMPANIES.—The Jackson Iron Company, whose mine, 14 miles from Marquette, Lake Superior, is famed for its richness, and whose sole business is the mining and sale of ore, have declared a dividend of 25 per cent., payable Feb. 20. The joint dividends paid by the Jackson Iron Company from Jan. 1, 1863, to Feb. 20, 1864, amount to 70 per cent.—U. S. Railroad and Mining Register.

BAGTOR.—Wm. Hosking, March 10: During the past fortnight our men have been engaged cross-cutting south at the 20, at Prosper western shaft, where they yesterday succeeded in cutting the south lode, and find it about 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing saving work for the stamps; we have, however, barely yet got through it, and have intersected it on the junction of the cross-course; I shall, consequently, be unable to speak definitely of its value until we have extended a few feet on its course. Our pumping and stamping machinery is in excellent order.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, March 10: On Saturday last the middle adit level was set to drive east on the north lode, by six men, at 61 frs. per fathom, stented the month. The lode in the present is about 18 in. wide, composed of spar, mundie, peach, priam, and small stones of good ore, and has an improving appearance.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, March 8: The stopes in the 130 west are worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 115 west is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of lead. The three stops in this level are yielding respectively 4, 3 1/2, and 3 tons per fathom. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 103 west. The stopes in this level are worth 3 tons per fathom. The lode in the 90 west is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. The stopes in back of the 47 and 35 east are worth 2 1/2 tons per fathom.—North Lode: The lode in the 62 east is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 62 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore.

BOSCAWEN.—J. Edwards, R. Giles, March 5: The 80 end, west of Hunter's shaft, has passed through the cross-course; lode 1 ft. wide, with spots of copper ore; ground more favourable for driving. The lode in the 102 west, west of said shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth about 200 frs. per fathom. The lode in the stopes west of No. 1 winze, in the back of this level, is worth from 200 to 250 frs. per fathom. The lode in the 60, driving west of Hunter's, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 87 frs. per fathom, and likely to improve. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level, west of No. 2 winze, is worth from 100 to 120 frs. per fathom. The lode in the 50 end, west of said shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth from 40 to 50 frs. per fathom, and is of a promising character. We have commenced sinking the new shaft, south of Hunter's; this shaft is for the purpose of working on the Old Hallenbeagle lode eastward. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are as last reported.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, March 9: The lode in the stopes east and west of Williams's shaft continues to hold its size, about 4 ft. wide, but the stuff coming therefrom is of low produce. The stuff now stamping from the east part of the mine is producing more tin than the stuff we have been stamping for some time past. We are still pushing on our 24 end, in order to open up ground for stoping. The lode in the present end is about 5 ft. wide, and producing more than enough tin to pay cost for driving. Judging from the character of the lode in the present end, we may soon expect this lode to improve in quality.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Lester, March 10: The south part of the lode in the present end of the 52 is composed principally of carbonate of lime, carrying occasional spots of lead ore; the lode is letting out a large quantity of water. As instructed by you, I will endeavour to set a bargain to open cross-cut north from the 52 near to engine-shaft, and cut the middle lode, but the takers of the bargain for driving the long level west are still opposed to any hindrance being thrown in the way of wheeling their stuff. It is doubtless desirable to see the middle, or No. 2 lode, at this depth, for, as you know, it produced above 8000 frs. worth of lead ore above the 40; so, therefore, I hope to set the bargain in a day or so. The cross-cut south from the western end of the 27 has greatly improved, and I have every reason to hope it will open out a productive portion of the lode, and the lode in the well with dressing as well as the severe weather will permit.

BRYN GWIGIO.—F. Evans, March 9: The engine-shaft is about 4 fms. below the 90; the lode, which is rather small just now, but very kindly, produces good stones of lead ore. In the 90 west the lode is better for lead—it is about 2 ft. wide, and will produce 1 1/2 tons per fathom. The 90 east is worth 2 tons per fathom, ground rather harder for driving. The stopes in roof of the 70, east and west, will produce on an average 1 1/2 tons per fathom. On the run in the sump, below the 75 east, the lode will produce 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the sump further east, and below the same level, the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom, and opening very promising ground. There is no other change to notice. Our samplings for the month are 48 tons of lead ore, and the weather is very much against doing anything at surface, though we lose no time to press it forward.

BRYN TAIL.—J. Roach, March 10: The 20, driving east on the north part of the lode, is progressing favourably, but I do not expect to meet with ore until it is extended several fathoms further. The south part of the lode in the 20 west is 2 ft. wide, spotted with ore; apparently it will improve again soon; it is highly probable that the ore has been carried to the north wall; I intend to cross-cut the whole width of the lode as soon as space will admit. The winze under the 20 is commenced east of cross-course, but not on the level of the lode; the lode is 18 in. wide, 20 frs. per fathom, and will produce 1 1/2 tons per fathom. The rise above the 20 is worth 100 frs. per fathom. Our prospects are very good. I have received notice that the new lift is ready, and have desired the party to forward it by carrier and railway without delay. I am anxious to commence sinking for a 30 fm. level, where, from the character of the lode under the 20, we may fairly expect a valuable course of ore; the lode is strong, and the component parts all that a miner could wish.

BULLER AND BASSETT UNITED.—S. S. Bice, March 8: The 80 east is very near the eastern cross-course, there is no appearance of difficulty in driving through it, and we shall, therefore, continue the drive, as the probability is in favour of a change in the value of the lode. The prospects in the 60 west are without much change since our last writing you. The south lode is looking kindly; we may say the change in the prospects is much better than we have seen since driving the level. We have been underground this morning, and are much pleased with the lode. The ground is favourable in the new cross-cut, driving north.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, March 9: The following tutwork bargains were set on Friday last:—The 50 cross-cut to drive south, by four men, at 61 frs. per fathom. A rise in back of the 33, on the north lode, by two men, at 77 frs. per fathom. The 20 to drive west, on the north lode, by two men, at 61 frs. per fathom; also a pitch in bottom of the 60, by four men, at 84 frs. in 12.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, March 8: We are making fair progress in driving the 80 west, on the north lode; the lode in the present end shows spots of ore, with mundie, fluor-spar, and peach, looking very kindly. The engine lode, in the 80 east, is of good size, composed principally of fluor-spar, peach, and good stones of ore. The ground in the cross-cut south is favourable for working.

CARADON VALE.—J. Barkell, J. Johns, March 9: We have commenced cutting the lode at the 20, east of cross-course, and have got into it (in a small hole) about 5 1/2 ft., and are not yet through it; it is composed of mundie, quartz, and blende, and thickly spotted with copper ore; the leading part of the lode is about 1 foot wide, composed of sugary spar and blende, and producing good stones of copper ore; saving work. We shall not be able to see further into the lode for a couple of days—or, say, about Monday next. There is not much change to report in the engine-shaft since last report. The water has increased.

CARN CAMBORNE.—Jas. Secombe, March 9: The ground in the engine-shaft is much the same for progress as for some time past. The ground in both cross-cuts at the 20, east and west, is much the same. We have intersected a branch, producing good stones of ore.—Clarke's Lode: The 13 east is producing 1 1/2 tons of ore per fathom; west at this level it is yielding stones of ore.

CENTRAL MINERA.—W. Davies, March 10: The operations at the western shaft are suspended until the engine is erected, on account of the increase of water, which has fully prevented all operations for the present. Little has been done towards the erection of the engine-house since last reported, on account of the severity of the weather.

CHIVERTON WHEEL HOPE.—J. Nancarrow, March 3: This mine is situated in the parish of Penryn, County of Cornwall, adjoining Wheel Hope Mine, and is bounded by the parish of Penryn, County of Cornwall, and the parish of Chiverton. The stratum is kyllas; the set is about half a mile square, and is traversed from east to west by a fine, strong lode, and a large elvan course, while there are other side lodes in the elvan of considerable importance. The main lode, which was abundantly productive of copper and blende, and being connected with the mine immediately west of this several years ago, when it was worked as the Budnick Mines, and having extended our operations to the very ground, afforded me ample opportunity of observing the nature and character of this lode. The lode is composed of sets of blende, quartz, and mundie, and thickly spotted with copper ore; the leading part of the lode is about 1 foot wide, composed of sugary spar and blende, and producing good stones of copper ore; saving work. We shall not be able to see further into the lode for a couple of days—or, say, about Monday next. There is not much change to report in the engine-shaft since last report. The water has increased.

CHIVERTON WHEEL HOPE.—J. Phillips, March 8: Last Saturday was our pay and setting-day.—Middle Lode: In the eastern end we have set 3 fms., at 40s. per fathom; the lode is still very large, and very much improved; a good pile of leadstuff was broken yesterday and to-day, and the end at this time is worth 87 frs. per fathom. We have set the western end, 2 fms., at 30s. per fathom; there is no lead in the end, but the lode looks very promising; we expect to cross a fath by driving this end about 4 fms. further. The ventilation shaft is set to sink 1 fm., at 30 frs. The great counter lode at this shaft looks very kindly; the lode is about 2 fms. further to sink before we get to the adit level. We have set all the carpenters in the mine for the next three months, at 57.10s. per month; and all the timber from Truro, or Tresillian, to the mine, at 6s. per load. The masons are getting on well with the engine-house. From the present appearance of the mine we have every reason to expect great riches from 10 to 20 fms. under adit.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Lester, March 9: Llywernog: The lode in the 40, east and west of engine-shaft, is looking better in both ends than I have hitherto seen it, being a good mixture of blende and lead ore. Capt. Mark Evans will inspect this mine on Monday, weather permitting. Dolwyn is without alteration.

CLEER'S HILL.—S. Cocks, March 10: The weight of tin returned from the 50 sacks, or 5 tons, of the old streamers' attle was 15 lbs. of tin. The men sinking on the south lode are getting some splendid work for tin; lode 8 ft. wide, worth 2 cwt. of tin to the ton of tinstuff. The shaft is sunk on the course of the lode 18 feet deep and 6 feet in length, and are sinking deeper; I intend to have this shaft sunk as deep as we can go for water.—Middle Lode: The men have not cleared and secured the permanent shaft yet, but I hope it will be completed in course of three or four days. I have the men sinking on the middle lode 150 feet, west of the shaft now clearing, and have the lode embedded in granite, 4 ft. wide, good work for tin. The only thing wanting is reduction power, as we have thousands of tinstuff already open. The meeting that is to be held on the mine in a few days will give you all an opportunity of seeing these lodes for yourselves, when I have no doubt you will agree with me that we must erect our stamps at once. The mine is opening so well that a great many shares have been sold at a high premium in this locality. Several parties have been over the ground this week, and pronounce it to be the best yet they have seen for a considerable time.

CRENVEY AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—J. Vivian, March 10: Outfield: The men are making rapid progress with the excavation for Vivian's engine-house, boiler-house, stack, &c. This work will be completed early in the ensuing week. We have cleared the old footway-shaft so deep as the shallow adit, in order to put in ladders to get down to the shaft, or water level, in the old workings. At Wheal Abraham, or middle sump-shaft, the foundation or site for building the engine-house, &c., is ready for the masons to commence building, with 500 tons of stone already on the ground, and 700 tons are at Vivian's shaft. We are also progressing well with the plat for saw-mill, smithy, &c., have made ready a yard for the reception of stone, and have completed the erection of carpenter's shop, saw-house, &c. We have also cleared the foundation of office, and have carted a quantity of stone on the ground for the masons to commence building immediately. We are progressing satisfactorily with the water-course for the water for driving the saw-mill, &c. The quarries are turning out a large quantity of good stone, which we are taking to the different points of operation as rapidly as it can be quarried. The engineers are making fair progress in removing the heavy machinery of 90-inch engine, which will be brought on the mine as soon as possible. The various works are being pushed forward with great vigour, and we have now as many men as can be judiciously employed.

CROWN CONSOLS.—J. Seymour, March 9: Saturday being our set and pay-day, all went off very well. The following bargains and pitches were re-set:—Thomas's pitch in the back over the 20, to two men, at 12s. in 11, to pay all cost. Gilbar's pitch in back of lode, to two men, at 12s. in 11, to pay all cost. Rowe's pitch in the back

over the 10, to three men, at 12s. in 11, to pay all cost. The 21, west of Wm. shaft, to two men, at 45s. per fm.; the lode here is large, and improving in appearance. The cross-cut at the 10 north, to four men, at 40s. per fm.; there is a piece of the elvan in this end, which is soft, and strewn very much with copper greens—a good indication for a good lode ahead. Ward's shaft is put down to the 30, and the men are now sinking below that for a small fork, 2 ft. of which will be completed this week.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, March 10: In the 75 fm. level, west of Walker's shaft, we are driving in the kyllas under the lode, which is favourable for driving. In the 90 east, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and gossan, and producing saving work for tin. In the same level west we are still driving by the side of the lode. After driving about 2 fms. further in that direction, we shall cross-cut the lode to prove its size and value. The lode in the winze sinking below the same level is 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, and gossan, and producing saving work for tin, worth 61 frs. per fm. In the 105 west we expect we are getting near the cross-course, as the ground is more disordered and not quite so favourable for driving. We have commenced driving the 105 east of the shaft, by four men, to prove the lode in that direction, and hope to meet with good results. There is no change to notice in any of the stopes, as no lode has been taken down since our last week's report.

CWMBRANE.—J. Kemp, March 9: The 50, south of shaft, is now being driven by two men, as I have put four of them to stop behind the end; the level is producing stones of lead, but not sufficient to value; the stopes are worth about 7 cwt. per fathom. The stopes in the 40, south of shaft, is now working, and worth 8 cwt. per fathom. The stopes north of shaft is worth 8 cwt. per fathom. The cross-cut west from bottom of the 30, being driven by two men, but rather hard for driving; the men have given up the pitch in bottom of the 20, south of shaft. The pitch in back of the 10, north of shaft, is precisely the same as last reported.

DARREN.—Richard Williams, March 9: We are busily engaged in sinking the shaft under the 10; the ground is good, having set 5 fathoms to complete for 401. Our prospects are of a cheering description, having a fine lode some under the floor of the 10, worth from 1/2 to 2 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. The length of ore ground opened in the 10 is about 25 fathoms, which has been taken away from the backs very generally, and in the course of a short time we shall have a level under the same, when, with a continuation of the lode as good as now, and of which there is every prospect, we shall continue making good and profitable returns. The channel of ground in which we operate is most unexceptionable for the production of lead, and the lode is large and masterly. The stopes in back of the 10 are producing from 10 to 12 cwt. of lead per fathom, and, with the force we have, matters are proceeding with spirit. At surface we have finished the principal part of the repairs of the crusher-wheel, and in a few days we shall begin with the erection of the drawing-machine, which is cast at the foundry. With this the expensive matter of whim-drawing with horses will be done away with, and we desire generally to economise as much as possible.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Nelli, March 8: At George and Charlotte there is no change to notice in Ley's engine-shaft. The lode in the 12 east is improving, and at present worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in bottom of the deep adit level, east of winze, are producing 7 tons of ore per fathom. The deep adit east, on the south lode, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom, but hard for driving on. At William and Mary, in the 34 east and west, as also in the 22 west, the lode is looking more promising, but as yet no ore to value in either. In the stopes in the back of the 22 west the lode is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the stopes in bottom of the 22 east the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes in back of 22 east is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in back of the 19 is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom.

DOLFRYNOG.—R. Kirkpatrick, March 7: No. 3 Shaft: The Making of this shaft down to No. 5 level is set to sink by two men, at 160s. per fathom; they have sunk 4 ft. this week, making the total depth 52 ft. (8 fms. 4 ft.). The carpenters will complete the launders for the water-course for the new wheel by Wednesday or Thursday. I have set the dry walling and covering of the water-course to Thomas Price and Co., at 1s. 6d. per yard; this I hope to have finished by Thursday. I have not yet heard from Messrs. West and Sons. I have commenced working the Little Britton, according to your permission, and will forward you the result as soon as it is finished. We have not been breaking any visible gold the last three or four days, but on Saturday I brought out a mark on the western lode, which I found a few specks of gold in washing in the batea. I invariably found a strong trace of gold. We have now something like 30 or 40 tons of quartz from different parts of the mine ready for Mr. Phillips to operate on, and we shall have no difficulty in getting 100 tons, or more.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—Joseph Eddy, March 10: Since Friday last we have driven 2 fms. east of cross-course; the lode in the present end is disordered, producing a little copper, but not to value.

EAST CARADON.—Jas. Secombe, March 9: Caunter Lode: The 60 east is worth 61 frs. per fm.; the 70 east, 140 frs. per fm.; and the 80 east, 250 frs. per fm.; we have not yet commenced driving west on this lode, but hope to in a day or two. New Lode: The 60 east is unproductive. The 70 east is worth 100 frs. per fathom.—South Lode: The 60 east is poor. The 70 east is worth 40 frs. per fm. The 70 west is worth 150 frs. per fm. In the eastern cross-cut, south at the 60, we have intersected a branch, about 8 in. wide, underlying north, worth 51 frs. per fm.; I believe this to be a part of the new lode lately cut in this cross-cut.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Giverville, J. Scholier, March 9: There is no alteration in any part of the mine since our report of last week.

EAST CARN BREA.—J. Scholier, March 9: In St. James's No. 2 level, in taking down the north part of the lode, we find it very much improved, and producing some splendid auriferous quartz, with a promising appearance for further improvement. We have not yet reached the spot where the visible gold was found. At St. John's cross-cut, driving east, our progress is rather slow, in consequence of the ground being so tight and wet. We are now working more to the north, so as to cut into the St. James's lode quicker. No. 1 St. Dewi lode is looking healthy, and averaging from 8 to 12 inches of auriferous quartz, and the ground is similar to that of the Garn Gold Mine. The lode of the shaft are finished, and I intend to watch it with light boards, say 1/2 inch thick, then cover it with felt. I expect the pass will be here about the latter end of this week. If the weather be fine the machinery will be completed and ready to work in nine days or a fortnight.

EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—T. Nelli, March 7: In the 70 north, within the past week, we have met with two more east and west branches, producing good stones of ore, in a beautiful channel of white kyllas ground.

EAST GREAT WORK.—J. Lean, March 10: The engine is progressing with the light parts of the engine, the main parts are at fixed. The masons are enclosing the boiler, but are progressing rather slow on account of the weather, which has been very severe for the last few days. The shaftmen are engaged in fixing lift, &c.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE.—Wm. G. Gard, March 10: In the rise in back of the 36, against Gard's shaft, the lode has improved in size and value; the part carried is 3 feet wide, with a leader of ore 6 in. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. We have begun forking Gard's shaft, and from present prospects we hope to recommence sinking the early part of next week. The other points are all looking very kindly, but are without material alteration since last reported.

EAST JANE.—Jas. Secombe, March 5: Setting Report: The 26 to drive north, by two men, at 27 frs. per fm.; the part of lode carried is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. To rise a winze in back of the 26 south, by four men, at 11.5s. per fm.; the part of lode carried is yielding saving work for lead; this winze will, when communicated to the one sunk below the 14, open up good tributary ground. About 4 fms. behind the end we are taking down the lode standing to the west of the level, and find it to be about 8 ft. wide, producing 12 cwt. of lead per fm. The 26 cross-cut to drive west, by two men, at 61.10s. per fm.; ground hard, but letting out a little water. To drive the 14 north to the bottom of the 26, by two men, at 21.10s. per fm.; lode producing stones of lead. To pitch in bottom of the adit, north of Gill's rise, by four men, at 57 frs. per ton; and one pitch south of Gill's rise, by six men, at 47 frs. per ton. When the rise in back of the 26 south is commenced to the winze the driving of the end will be resumed. The shaftmen are down deep enough for plat and fork, which they will now proceed to cut.

EAST MARGARET.—R. James, W. Williams, J. H. Birch, March 9: In the 87, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 61 frs. per fm. In the 87 west the lode is worth 47 frs. per fm. In the 77 east the lode is worth 61 frs. per fm. The rise in back of the 27 west is 140 frs. per fm. In the 67 east the lode is worth 77 frs. per fm. In the 67 west, on Bamfield's lode, the lode is worth 87 frs. per fm. In the stopes in the back of the 27 east the lode is worth 107 frs. per fm. In the 47 east the lode is worth 67 frs. per fm. In the 27 west the lode is rather improved, and worth 47 frs. per fm., and of good appearance. The new shaft, 115 fms

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, March 6: We are getting on very well drawing

* With the Journal of last week was published a SUPPLEMENT, which contained—a Plan of the Cape Cornwall St. Just United Mining District; the Geological Society of London; the London Association of Foremen Engineers; Precipitation of Copper; Lining Iron Tubes; Solid Metal Tubing; Perfection of the Printing Telegraph; Masterpieces of Industrial Art and Sculpture; the Industrial Resources of the Tyne, Wear, and Tees Districts; the Useful Metals and their Alloys; Our First Iron Shipbuilder; Blasting by Electricity; Improvements in Pumping Machinery (with Engraving); Treating Mineral Oils; Tin-Plates; Treating Ores in Colorado; Reports from Foreign Mines, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MARCH 11, 1864.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	BRASS.	Per lb.
Best selected, p. ton	106 0 0	Sheets	10 1/2 d. 10 1/4 d.
Tough cake	103 0 0	Wire	10 1/2 d. 10 1/4 d.
File	103 0 0	Tubes	10 1/2 d. 10 1/4 d.
Burnt Butts	117 0 0	FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
Copper wire	0 1 1/2	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15 0 0
ditto tubes	0 1 1/2	ditto (hammered)	15 0 0
Sheeting & bolts p. ton	110 0 0	ditto in faggots	17 0 0
Bottom's	115 0 0	English, Spring	18 0 0
Old (Exchange)	96 0 0	Bessemer's Engineers Tool	44 0 0
		Spindle	30 0 0
		QUICKSILVER	7 0 0 p. bottle
Bars Welsh, in London	8 15 0		
ditto to arrive	9 0 0		
Nail rods	9 10 0		
Stafford, in London	11 0 0		
ditto	11 0 0		
Hoops ditto	12 0 0		
Sheet, single	13 0 0		
Pig No. 1, in Wales	4 10 0		
Refined metal, ditto	4 0 0		
Bars, common, ditto	7 15 0		
ditto, merchant, in Tees	9 10 0		
ditto, railway, in Wales	7 15 0		
ditto, Swed. in London	12 10 0		
To arrive	13 0 0		
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde	2 15 0		
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	3 0 0		
ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	3 3 0		
Railway chairs	5 10 0		
" spikes	11 0 0		
English Pig, ordy. soft	21 12 0		
ditto (WB)	22 10 0		
ditto sheet	22 0 0		
ditto red lead	21 10 0		
ditto white	26 0 0		
ditto patent shot	24 0 0		
Spanish	21 0 0		

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The Metal Market continues to present an appearance of remarkable dullness, which, under the present aspect of political affairs, can hardly be expected to improve at present, as the expected refusal of the gallant Danes to consent to the proposed Conference will remove all hopes of peace in that quarter. The report also of the re-formation of the holy (or rather unholy) alliance between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, looks very ominous, and should it be completed, will tend greatly to produce that most deplorable catastrophe—a general European war. We, however, look with great confidence to the efforts made by our own Government for the preservation of peace, and feel assured that not until the honour of the country is involved, and it is quite impossible for England any longer to stand aloof, shall we be drawn into war, which is so inimical to the interests of commercial affairs, and so opposed to the true prosperity of the country. Under these circumstances, however, we cannot expect any very great improvement to take place in the metal trade until the political horizon becomes somewhat brighter than it is at present.

COPPER.—On the 9th inst. the smelters announced another reduction of 5s. per ton, making present rates 103s. for tough cake, tile, and ingot, 106s. for best selected, and 110s. for manufactured. This fall was not at all expected, as it was thought that the former one would have been sufficient to steady the market; and the reasons of it are not now very apparent, especially as the Indian market has still further improved, and orders may soon be expected to come in.

YELLOW METAL was also reduced 4d. per lb.

IRON.—Orders for iron are still not given out very freely by the great merchants and other large home buyers. American orders, however, of fair amount, come in by every mail; and the continental demand is also tolerably good. Many of the makers are getting short of orders for some kinds of iron, especially sheets. As yet the leading makers are firm in price, and underselling is only going on in the case of those who bought largely before the advance, and are anxious to sell, so as not to have their contracts cancelled, and by the smaller makers. There is at present a great deal of agitation going on among the miners, colliers, and puddlers of South Wales, in reference to a further rise in wages. Some few weeks since notices were given by the men employed at several works that they would leave at the end of the month, unless they received an advance of from 5 to 10 per cent. higher than the masters offered; this the masters have resisted, and it is clear that the wages question will be settled by the works being stopped, unless the men submit to the terms offered. Swedish iron continues in good request, and prices remain firm. The Scotch pig-iron market has continued gradually to decline during the week. The warlike aspect of political affairs, combined with the necessities of weak holders, have contributed to produce the fall. Throughout the week the market has been heavy; at its commencement business was done at 57s. 6d., cash, and 58s. 9d., three months, the price then fell to 56s. 7 1/2d., cash, and 57s., one month; a slight improvement has, however, since occurred, and the last report from Glasgow states that the market began quietly, and 56s. 3d., cash, was accepted; but as there was not much iron offered, a tendency to firmness became evident, and the market closed at 56s. 9d., cash, with 56s. 10 1/2d. asked.

LEAD.—The market continues very firm, with a good business doing at 21s. 12s. 6d. to 21s. 15s. for common English pig, 22s. for L.B., and 22s. 10s. for W.B.

TIN.—This metal continues very dull, and prices of foreign have suffered a further decline, 114s. being now quoted for Straits for cash, and 116s., full prompt; but business has been done to-day at 112s., and there is no present appearance of improvement.

SELTEN.—The speculative feeling which prevailed in this metal to the end of last month, has gradually subsided, and at present there is little doing on the spot, prices being lower by 30s. on the spot, and 10s. for future delivery, than they were some time since. About 500 tons have changed hands, principally for the end of March until June, at 22s., which is now the nearest quotation on the spot.

STEEL continues very dull and inactive.

TIN-PLATES in good demand, and makers remain firm at former prices. QUICKSILVER.—Some second-hand parcels have been sold at 8s. 15s. on the spot, and 8s. for May delivery.

Politically and generally speaking, the past week has been one of gloomy forebodings; for, while there are persons who think we shall not drift into war, there are many, on the other hand, who think we are upon the point of becoming involved in grave complications abroad, by which our own monetary and mercantile affairs will be seriously affected. Yet, with all this, every day seems to usher in some new joint-stock company, and hundreds of thousands of pounds capital are asked for in a week, for schemes—some of them—as visionary as the wants they pretend to supply. There can be no doubt that large fortunes have already been made by promoters of new companies, and that so long as the public will subscribe the supply will be kept up; but what appears to us most astonishing is that, considering how all such manias have ended, and the gloomy prospects looming in the political horizon, that men of any standing should be found to lend their names to them.

In the MINING SHARE MARKET a fair business has been done, but not to the extent we noticed last week; and copper is again down 5s. per ton. Tin also is less firm, but lead seems to keep its price. The largest business has again been in Great Wheel Vor, though shares early in the week declined to 31s., then rose to 36s. and leave off 36 to 37. Wheel Grenville shares have also been very largely dealt in, advancing to 7s., and leaving off 6s. to 7s. East Caradon shares advanced to 3s., and leave off 2s. to 3s. East Caradon, 3s. to 3s.; the caunter lode is worth from 20s. to 25s. per fathom in the 80 east; the south lode, in the 70 east, 40s.; and west, 15s. per fm. In the eastern cross-cut south, in the 60, a branch has been intersected worth 5s. per fm. Copper Hill shares have been more en-

quired for, and leave off 12s. to 13s.; there is said to be an improvement at the shaft, and in one or two other places, and which, we hope, may lead to something good ere long. South Frances, 60 to 65; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit on two months of 317s. 16s. 10d., and a balance in hand of 1093s. 12s. 1d. In the tribute department, during the last two months, there has been a good improvement in one of the pitches in the eastern part of the mine, in which the lode is now worth 30s. per fathom. Calvadack shares have been in demand, and leave off 7s. to 8s. Cargoll, 38 to 40; Carn Camborne, 5s. to 7s. 6d. Wheel Mary Ann, 14 to 15; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit on the quarter of 617s. 8s. 5d., and a dividend of 512s. (10s. per share) was declared, leaving 1191s. 1s. 9d. in hand. The report states that Clymo's shaft is sunk 6 fms. 3 ft. under the 190, and a cross-cut extended 6 fathoms towards the lode, which it is hoped may be intersected before the next meeting. Chiverton Moor, 5s. to 6s.; Clifford Amalgamated, 34 to 35; Condurrow, 80 to 90.

East Chiverton, 4 to 4 1/2; at the meeting a call of 6s. per share was made. The report states that the 35 south intersected the south lode, which has been driven on 25 fathoms west, from 2 to 4 ft. wide, and a kindly lode. The same level has been driven east 7 fms.; lode 12 in. wide, composed of soft spar and peach. The cross-cut north in the 35 has been driven 14 fms., and will be continued to discover any lodes that may be in that direction. Sithney Carnmeal shares have been in good demand, and leave off 5s. to 6s. The mine, as our readers are aware, is adjoining Great Wheel Fortune, and near Great Wheel Vor. The flat-rod shaft has been sunk to the 95, and the tin extends all through the shaft, and in a few days driving will be commenced east and west in the 95, on a lode worth 15s. to 20s. per fm. Cook's Kitchen, 19s. to 20s.; Drake Walls, 35s. to 40s.; Great Basset, 65 to 67; East Carn Brea, 7 to 7 1/2; Wheel Hope, 4 to 5. These shares have been neglected for some time, as some of the ends have not been looking so well, but they are now improving again; and the new south lode, lately cut in the 48, is becoming productive. The whim-engine has arrived at the mine, and is in course of erection, and when complete, with crusher, the returns will be increased, at a less cost. East Grylls, 12 to 13; Grylls Wheel Florence, 3s. to 3 1/2; East Lovell, 6s. to 6 1/2; East Russell, 4 to 4 1/2. Wheel Crebor shares have fluctuated a good deal, and leave off 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. The 84 east is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the bottom of the level, for 4 fms. long, the lode is worth 6 tons per fm. In the end of the shaft the lode is worth 1 1/2 ton per fm., and a good improvement is expected both in driving the 96 and also in the 84 east. Gonamena, 4s. to 4 1/2; Great Wheel Busy, 4s. to 4 1/2; Great South Tolgus, 3s. to 4; Great Wheel Fortune, 13s. to 14s. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 10 to 12; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 319s. 11s. 4d., and a call of 1s. per share was made. The report shows that the mine is progressing satisfactorily, and by opening out more ground, especially in the engine-shaft and bottom levels, the agent thinks the shareholders will be fully rewarded for their outlay. Hingston Down, 3s. to 4s.; Kelly Bray, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Marke Valley, 6s. to 7s.; Nangiles, 3s. to 3 1/2. At Frank Mills the 100 fm. level is improving, and the profit for three months is expected to be not less than 1000s. North Shepherds shares have been largely dealt in, and leave off firmer, at 5 to 5 1/2; North Downs, 35s. to 37s. 6d.; North Treskerby, 3 to 3 1/2; Prosper United, 6 to 6 1/2; Providence Mines, 4s. to 4 1/2; South Caradon, 44s. to 45s.; St. Day United, 37s. to 39s.; Stray Park, 31 to 32, and in demand; Tincroft, 19 to 20.

Pendean shares declined to 5s. sellers, and leave off 5 to 5 1/2. In our last we stated that we hoped to give the opinion of Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, this week; but as he could not go underground himself, he sent his son (who frequently reports for him) underground, and they have made a joint report, which will be found in another column. Accompanying the report was a section of the underground workings, showing the ground worked away; and a measurement of the tin ground in reserve, which is estimated at 6000s.; and although the mine at present is poor, and not, in their opinion, capable of making a larger profit than estimated by Capt. Pascoe, yet there is a large extent of unexplored ground to the south; and as the levels are continued in that direction, other bunches of richer tin ground, similar to that met with in the 118, may not unreasonably be looked for. Treloweth shares firmer, 2s. to 3s.; Wendron Consols, 7 to 7 1/2; West Caradon, 22 to 23; West Seton, 170 to 180; Wheel Basset, 90 to 95; Wheel Buller, 33 to 34; Wheel Kitty (Leland), 13s. to 14s.; Wheel Margaret, 18 to 20; Wheel Seton, 18s. to 18 1/2; Wheel Trelawny, 22s. to 23s.; Wheel Uney, 6 to 6 1/2; North Roskear, 24 to 25. Brynall, 2s. to 3s.; the lode in the winze below the 20 (not sunk on the best part of lode), is worth full 20s. per fm., and the mine altogether looking well. Wheel Ludcott, 3s. to 3 1/2.

Central Minera, 2 to 2 1/2; a call of 5s. per share has been made by the directors at Wrexham, without any previous intimation, or information now given as to the state of the mine, and great dissatisfaction exists in regard to the management. North Crofty, 5 to 5 1/2; in the 170 east the lode is worth 35s. per fathom; the 160 east 25s. to 30s. per fathom. Wentworth Consols, 13 to 15; Chiverton Valley, 5 to 5 1/2. Wheel Chiverton shares have been knocked down from 14s. to 12s., without any real cause, and a considerable advance must take place again before settling-day. There is a good channel of ground in the engine-shaft, and good progress will be made. West Chiverton, 8s. to 8 1/2; the 80 east, on William's lode, is worth 15s. per fathom; the 80 west, 80s. per fathom; No. 3 winze, 60s. per fathom. Valpy's lode, in the 80 east, is worth 15s. per fathom; the 80 west, 15s. per fathom; No. 2 winze, 30s. per fathom; No. 3 winze, 60s. per fathom; No. 4 winze, 70s. per fathom; all going down before the 80 end east. On Elizabeth's lode the 70 west is worth 8s. per fathom, the winze below the 70 is worth 25s. per fathom, and the rise above the 70 is worth 60s. per fathom; there are no levels above this rise, all being new ground.

The Vigra and Clogau Mining Company have received 200 cwt. 7 dwts. 11 grs. of gold for the week ending the 5th inst., being the produce from 10 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs. of quartz.

On the Stock Exchange there has been a limited enquiry for Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Great Wheel Vor, 32s. 3s. 36s. 36s. 36s.; Grenville, 6s. 6s. 7s. 6s. 7s.; Wheel Basset, 89s. 91s.; Chiverton, 12s. 12s. 11s.; Clifford Amalgamated, 35s.; East Caradon, 30s.; Prosper United, 6s.; Drake Walls, 2s.; Tincroft, 20s.; 20s.; Wheel Mary Ann, 14s.; East Wheel Russell, 4s. 4s.; West Seton, 182s. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yudanmutana Copper of South Australia, 2s. 3s. 3s. 2s. 3s.; Kapunda, 1s.; Worthing, 1s.; Cape Copper, 10s. 10s. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Don Pedro North del Rey, 3s.; East del Rey, 3s.; St. John del Rey, 50s.; Cobre Copper, 33s.; Panulillo Copper, 2s.; Lusitanian, 3s.; Monte Aurore Brazilian Gold Mining, 2s.

The British Copper Company, the prospectus of which is published in another column, with a capital of 100,000s., is somewhat differently constituted from the generality of mining companies, for instead of confining its operations to one, two, or three mines in the same locality, it takes a wider range, and embraces several mines in different parts of the country. The object of this, as stated in the prospectus, is to give more certainty as to the declaration of dividends, for while one mine may be non-productive for a time, another will be productive. In this way the shareholders will, it is considered, be in the receipt of regular dividends, or at least possess the best possible assurance of them that can be given, whilst Mr. Alison, late of Glasgow, a gentleman who has had much experience in the mining world, having been elected Chairman, is a guarantee to the shareholders that the company will be properly managed. Two of the mines have already been put into operation by the directors, and Capt. Francis Phillips, late of Alderley Edge, has been appointed manager of the Lochfyne, and Mr. Henry Phillips, manager of the Rednal Mine. A great deal will depend on the proper choice of mines, and the directors are fully aware of the importance of making a good selection. The copper lodes of Lochfyne are very rich in quality, and as four lodes measure over 70 feet in width taken together, the quantity would appear to be enormous. With such sets to work, it is contended, there is no occasion to go far from home to find rich mines, though encouragement may be given for investing in good foreign mines, there being ample capital in this country for both. It is considered that a company of this general character, under proper management, has been very much wanted, both as regards the interests of mineral proprietors and the investing public.

The New Devon Consols Mining Company, with a capital of 50,000s., in shares of 25s. each, has been formed for working an extensive mineral property in Lamerton parish, to the north of, and adjoining, the Devon Great Consols Mines, having parallel lodes, and being traversed by the cross-courses which had such an extraordinary influence in producing the ores in those mines. Each 1s. share in Devon Great Consols has, since 1845, received 86s. in dividends, and is now saleable at 560s. The roy-

alty will be 1-15th, of which 1200s. is payable in advance. The purchase-money is fixed at 9850s., but 5000s. will be taken in shares, not to be issued until the shareholders have received a dividend of at least 20 per cent. The directors are gentlemen of general commercial experience, and well acquainted with mining; and Messrs. Webb, Geach, and Pennington are the brokers. The property has been very favourably reported upon by Capt. James and Joseph Richards, of Devon Great Consols, and arrangements have been made for Captain Joseph Richards to undertake the management, and Mr. N. Smith, engineer to the Devon Great Consols, the superintendence of the engineering department.

The East Tywarhaile Mining Company, with a capital of 30,000s., in shares of 5s. each, has been formed for the purpose of working the mine of the same name, situated immediately to the east of the Great Tywarhaile Mine, which, under the supervision of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, paid large dividends. The sett was formerly worked as Wheel Fancy and Prince Royal, both of which were stopped when the Tywarhaile engine ceased to work, the water being overpowering. The water is now drawn by the Great Tywarhaile engine. In the 17 fm. level, in Prince Royal, eight men earned 8s. per man per month (standard 96s., now considerably higher), at 4s. 6d. in 1s. tribute. The mine is now dry for more than 100 fathoms from surface. The purchase-money has been fixed at 6000s., which includes all expenses up to actual allotment. The property has been favourably reported upon by Captain Stephen Thomas, of Wheel Prudence; Captain John Tonkin, now manager of the St. John del Rey Mines; and by miners who have worked in the mines.

The London and Liverpool Hotel Company, with a capital of 120,000s., in shares of 20s. each, has been formed for the purchase of the well-known Washington Hotel, in Lime-street, Liverpool, with goodwill, stock, furniture, &c., complete, and the ice-wells (the only public ice-wells in Liverpool) beneath. The hotel is opposite the principal railway terminus, and is now in full operation, making large returns; it contains 200 rooms, arranged in the best style modern taste and judgment can suggest. The directors are all gentlemen of experience in connection with this class of enterprise, and the company taking possession immediately, it is anticipated that large dividends will forthwith commence. The ice-wells are full, and they alone are estimated to yield 5 per cent. upon the entire capital of the company. The prospectus will be found in another column of this day's Journal.

We understand that terms for the sale to a joint-stock company of the large armour-plate, iron, steel, railway-spring, and file works, well known as the Cyclops Works, Sheffield, have been arranged through Messrs. Chadwick, Adamson, and Co., of London and Manchester. The new company will be styled Charles Cammell and Co. (limited). The capital will be 1,000,000s., in shares of 100s. each. Mr. Cammell and his friends take a large interest in the concern, and the works are carried on as usual.

The Cleveland Iron Company, the formation of which has already been announced, have received numerous applications for shares, which are now quoted 2 to 2 1/2 prem. The prospectus will be found in another column. With regard to other companies, Frontino and Bolivia stand at 1 to 1 prem. Four-fifths of the shares have been applied for, and the directors will proceed to the allotment in the course of a few days. The New Devon Consols have received applications privately for three-fourths of the capital, and notice has been given that the list will close on Wednesday; the closing quotations for shares was 1 to 1 1/2 prem. Rossa Grande, 1 to 1 1/2 prem. United Merthyr Collieries, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 prem.; the official report of the comparative trials of North Country and Welsh having proved that for steam purposes Welsh coal is considerably more economic than North Country, will, it is anticipated, favourably affect the company.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the month ending Jan. 31, 1864; and also as compared with the month ending Jan. 31, 1863; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

	1863.	1864.	Increase.
Coal and culm	217,463	270,169	52,697
Hardware and cutlery	18,847	25,311	6,464
Do. surgical instruments	18,847	25,311	6,464
Do. agricultural implem.	155,270	193,138	37,868
Machinery:—			
Steam-engines	132,147	97,620	34,527
Others	120,005	197,945	77,940
Total	662,733	798,630	135,897
Metals:—Iron—Pig	73,291	151,444	78,153
Bar, bolt	153,062	193,415	40,353
Railroad	161,148	193,415	32,267
Wire	27,292	24,947	2,345
Sheet telegraphic	2,727	42,759	40,032
Castings	38,303	26,624	11,679
Hoops, sheets	60,399	109,176	48,777
Wrought	132,361	104,715	27,646
Old	2,961	650,644	647,683
Steel	58,905	645	58,260
Copper—Unwrought	26,985	46,567	19,582
Wrought	94,755	170,936	76,181
Other sorts	3,972	3,912	60
Brass	10,616	22,415	11,799
Lead—Pig	37,090	44,067	6,977
Or	6,403	51,473	45,070
Tin—Unwrought	26,061	49,892	23,831
Tin-Plates	71,155	74,553	3,398
Zinc	5,410	9,369	3,959
Grand total	1,649,139	2,029,197	380,058
Less decrease—Brass			974
Total			380,058

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—While most stocks and shares of other important undertakings were on an average dull, and in several instances done on our 'Change at a decline, our principal mining companies enjoyed more than ordinary attention, and holders of mining shares proved by their firmness that they are fully alive to the promising character of their securities. The strongest evidence of this is a rise of 11 to 12 per cent. on the shares of the General Mining Company for Ireland, which closed last week at 4s. to 4s. 5s., they being now freely taken at 4s. 11s. 6d., sellers demanding 4s. 15s. (4s. paid). Mining Company of Ireland shares fluctuated between 23s. 15s. and 23s. 17s. 6d. Holders being very firm, the highest price yet obtained for these shares has again been realised, the final quotation being 23s. 17s. 6d. to 24s. (7s. paid). Connors shares were somewhat weaker, but maintained last week's price of 19s. 6d. Carysfort shares have improved from 19s. 6d. to 20s., making a total advance of fully 30 per cent. for the last fortnight. The Greystock Slate Quarry, North Wales, though condemned by a few of our good practical judges before the establishment of the company, found influential patronage among our more distinguished native literary miners. Its signal failure, as evidenced by the report in our last Journal of the proceedings of the unfortunate shareholders at their recent meeting, adds further proof that theories, or even a knowledge of facts in geology, are not sufficient to make a sound judge in mining enterprises, and that, therefore, our best geologists are by no means, as a consequence of their scientific attainments, to be relied upon in their opinions of what slate or mineral veins may, or may not, turn out a good quarry or a profitable mine, and that if such men of science and influence would treat the more experienced and less visionary miner with the credit and respect due to his sound judgment in such matters, they would find ample employment for their time, capital, and influence much nearer home, with a far better chance of making large profits, while, at the same time, our country would gain the greatly-needed benefit of increased employment for our industrious population. In spite of many disadvantages we have been labouring under since the commencement of the American war, we have more signs of an improved demand for the sulphur ores of the Ovoca district, by orders for not less than 10,000 tons, to be shipped to England by the new and very advantageous route via Kingstown.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2113 tons of ore were sold, realising 10,681s. 22s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 129s. 2s.; average produce, 6; average price per ton, 5s. 1s.; quantity of fine copper, 127 tons 15 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Feb. 11.....	2564	1234 6 0	6 1/2	£5 16 6	291 2 0
" 18.....	4664	137 1 0	5 1/2	5 7 6	90 15 0
" 25.....	3374	132 11 0	6	5 3 6	86 10 0
Mar. 3.....	2904	129 2 0	6 1/2	5 15 0	87 6 0
" 10.....	2113	129 2 0	6	5 1 0	83 1 0

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 4s., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 8s., and in the price per ton of ore about 10s.

At Wheel Mary Ann meeting, on Tuesday (Capt. Peter Clymo in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending December showed a credit balance of 1803s. 1s. 9d. The profit on the three months' working was 617s. 8s. 5d. The sum of 100s. was paid to Messrs. West and Son on account of new brass condensing-work for Clymo's engine, a dividend of 512s. (10s. per share) was declared, and 1191s. 1s. 9d. carried to credit of next account.

At the Great Laxey Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Dumbell in the chair), the accounts made up to the present time showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 7232s. The directors had previously declared a dividend of 6s. per share, being equal to 7 1/2 per cent. (for the 11 months) upon the capital of the company. It was mentioned by the Chairman, who is an original shareholder, that the mine was never at any previous period so valuable as at the present time. Details appear in another column.

At St. Day United Mines meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 2090l. 11s. 8d. The profit on two months' working was 1660l. 15s. 3d. A dividend of 1000l. (5s. per share) was declared, and 1080l. 11s. 8d. carried to the credit of next account.

At the Treloyn Consols Mine meeting, on March 2, the accounts, made up to the end of January, showed a credit balance of 366l. 17s. 6d. The agents' report stated there were 100 men employed underground, and they estimated the returns and costs for the next quarter would be about the same as last.

At Devon Copper Mine meeting, on March 2, the accounts showed a credit balance of 371l. 18s. 10d. A call of 1s. per share was made.

At the Leeds and St. Aubyn Mine meeting, on March 2, the accounts showed a credit balance of 27l. 9s. 2d. Capt. John Curtis says: "Our returns of tin for the last four months have been nearly 18 tons, and had it not been for the breaking of our main-rope and both cranks of our engine in December last, whereby our principal tin ground was under water for some weeks, our returns would have been considerably more, and we should to-day have had a balance in hand of at least 500l."

At the Cardiganshire Consolidated Mining Company (annual) meeting, on Monday (Mr. F. Wright in the chair), the costs and returns for twelve months ending with the costs for January showed a balance of (money) assets over liabilities of 694l.; in addition to which there was an invoice for ore sold, which brought up the excess of assets over liabilities to 1156l. The twelve months' operations showed a profit of 318l. Details in another column.

At North Laxey Mine meeting, on Thursday (Col. Bazelgette in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 116l. 1s. 3d. The whole of the 237 unallotted preference shares were subscribed for by the shareholders present. Details will be found in another column.

At North Grylls Mine meeting, on March 4, the accounts for the four months ending January showed a credit balance of 331l. 5s. 4d. A call of 1s. 3d. per share was made. The meeting was adjourned to March 28, to consider the propriety of erecting proper machinery for the further development of the mine.

At New Ecton Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. Leresche in the chair), the accounts for the year ending Dec. showed a credit balance of 711l. 6s. 6d. Mr. Jacob Higson, the company's engineer, reported that no change had taken place in the nature of the ground being removed; all the works in operation are on tribute. The Good Hope adit level is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. There are six men working on tribute in the Old Ecton Mine. Capt. Bonall also reports favourably upon the prospects of the mine. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and it was resolved that the future annual meetings be held during the first week in March.

At Crane Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the three months ending December showed a credit balance of 685l. 14s. 9d. A call of 1l. per share was made. The purser was requested to communicate with the lords, with a view to obtaining a remission of dues until the mine pays cost. Capt. H. Skewis reported that the appearance of the mine had improved since the last meeting.

At Yarnier Mine meeting, on March 1 (Mr. R. Northcott in the chair), the accounts for the three months to March showed a credit balance of 524l. 2s. 6d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. J. Medien and H. Barkell reported upon the various points of operation.

At Grambler and St. Aubyn Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the two months ending January showed a credit balance of 319l. 11s. 4d. A call of 1l. per share was made. Capt. John Mitchell reported that by perseverance in opening more ground, especially in the engine-shaft and their bottom levels, he hoped they would be fully rewarded for all their outlay.

At East Chiverton Mine meeting, on March 3, the accounts showed a credit balance of 281l. 6s. 9d. A call of 6s. per share was made.

At Wheal Sparrow meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 313l. 8s. 8d. It was resolved that the materials and engine at South Crenver Mine being for sale, the committee are authorised to negotiate for the same, if found desirable.

At Pedn-an-drea Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 1388l. 2s. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

At the Esther United Tin Mines meeting, on March 1 (Mr. J. H. Drew in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 115l. A call of 6d. per share was made. The report of the managing committee stated that although their stamping machinery has been much longer in progress than was expected, and they could not report, as was hoped, any actual results of stamping, they had the satisfaction to state that the stamps will be ready for the first day of this week, and after a few days of preliminary stamping without profit a return of tin will follow, which is ample reason to believe will prove satisfactory, the lodes driven on being richer now than when they were first opened. The total liabilities to be provided for amounted to 454l., to cover which would require a call of 1s. 6d., but the committee feeling assured that the sales of tin would largely exceed the monthly expenses, they advised a call of 6d. to cover the labour cost due, and such other claims as must be met before any return of tin can be made. Should the monthly profits be less than the committee anticipate, it will remain for the next meeting to determine whether a further call will be required. The series of bye-laws recommended by the managing committee for the Government of the company were adopted, and entered on the cost-book. The committee of management were re-elected. Mr. H. Jones, of Penarrow, being appointed in the room of Mr. C. P. Tonkin, retired.

At the Wiveliscombe Slate Company meeting, held at Wiveliscombe, on March 4, a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital of the company was declared. The manager reported that the quarries were now in an efficient state of working, and that dividends would not only be continuous, but would be materially increased.

At the Yudanamutana Copper Mining Company of South Australia (second annual) meeting, on Thursday (Mr. H. Hills in the chair), the accounts showed a gross excess of assets on general balance-sheet, 159,681l. Details in another column.

At the Bon Accord Copper Mining Company (special general) meeting, yesterday (Mr. A. W. Young in the chair), the following resolutions were confirmed:—That the Bon Accord Copper Mining Company (Limited) be, and hereby is, dissolved, and that the same, and the whole affairs thereof, be voluntarily wound up under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862. That Charles Wetherill, of 52, Gordon-square, and Charles Granger, of 25, Wellington-street, Islington, London, be, and hereby are, appointed liquidators, in terms of The Companies Act, 1862, to wind up the Bon Accord Copper Mining Company (Limited). The subject of reorganising the company was mooted, and very generally entertained, and strongly approved of. Mr. Ward moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was passed, and the meeting separated.

It has been announced that Mr. James Borman, of the firm of Messrs. Hickie, Borman, and Co., and Major Russell have joined the board of the Clowance Wood Mining Company. We understand the directors intend pushing operations in this important mine with the utmost vigour, so as to thoroughly develop it without the least delay. It is thought now that the Crenver and Abraham Mines are going to work, there will be a great saving of water charges in Clowance Wood Mine.

The English, Irish, and Foreign Rolling Stock Company have made arrangements for the purchase of the premises, goods, stock, and plant of the Railway Wheel and Axle Company, of Spring-hill Works, Birmingham, and one of the former partners will join the direction.

The *Chalvalpine* from Port Augusta, South Australia, has arrived with about 150 tons of copper ore on board, belonging to the Yudanamutana Company.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the fresh arrivals only numbered 22 cargoes of all kinds. For household coal the demand was more active, and nearly the whole quantity for sale found buyers at a slight advance on last week's prices. Hartley's also improved 3d. per ton; manufacturers' firm at previous quotations; best house coal, 18s. to 18s. 6d.; seconds, 15s. 6d. to 17s.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.—On Wednesday, 18 arrivals. The limited supply and stormy weather acted favourably upon the market, and an advance of 3d. to 6d. per ton took place on all descriptions of coal, a clearance being nearly effected.

On Friday, 49 fresh ships arrived, which proved barely sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade, and a general advance of 3d. per ton was realised. South Hetton Wallsend, 19s.; Haswell Wallsend, 19s.; Lambton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Braddell's Hetton Wallsend, 17s. 9d.; Eden Main, 17s.; South Kellow Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Gosforth Wallsend, 16s.; Tunstall Wallsend, 16s.; Hartley's Hartley, 16s.; Cowpen Hartley, 16s.; 2 cargoes unsold; 175 ships at sea.

USE OF RAW COAL FOR LOCOMOTIVES.—The Great Western Railway Company require tenders for large clean coal, free from sulphur and clinkers, and suitable for locomotive engines. The coals, as will be seen from the advertisement which appears in another column, are to be delivered on the line at the rate of 400 tons per week in the West Midland district; 1700 tons per week in the North Wales district; and 1500 tons per week in the South Wales district. Supplies to commence on April 4.

A COLLIERY OWNER AND COLLIERY FIREMAN FINED.—On Thursday, at the Borough Court, at Oldham, proceedings were taken against Mr. Thomas Butterworth, as owner of the Bent Grange Colliery, for employing below ground a boy named James Edwin Cook, between the age of 10 and 12 years, without having a certificate from a schoolmaster either that he could read and write, or that he attended school for three hours a day, or not less than two days a week. The fireman of the colliery, Edwin Butterworth, was also summoned for not setting the safety signal to show that he had made the daily examination required by the special rules. A penalty of 5l. and costs was imposed for the first, and 20s. and costs for the second offence. The prosecutions were taken by the Government Inspector of Mines for the Manchester district, in which Oldham is situated.

CONVICTION OF COLLIERY OWNERS.—At the Police-court at Burslem, on Tuesday, six informations, lodged under the Coal Mines Inspection Act, were heard against Messrs. Fox and Ward, proprietors of the Booden Colliery, near Burslem. The defendants were charged with not having an adequate break attached to the engine, not having the fly-wheel of the engine securely fenced, using a single-link chain for lowering and raising the men employed in the pit, not having a proper indicator showing the position of the load in the shaft, not having a proper steam-gauge to the boiler, and not securely fencing the shaft of a pit out of use. The defendants were fined 40s. in each case, with costs, making altogether 15l. 12s. 6d.

THE NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITION.—The commissioners have fixed the first Tuesday in Jan., 1865, as the day for opening the Industrial Exhibition at Dunedin, New Zealand, and have issued their list of decisions with regard to the manner in which the Exhibition shall be conducted. All articles not perishable, the exhibition of which is calculated to aid the development of the colony, may be exhibited, and there will be no rent to exhibitors. All goods will be admitted duty free, but will be liable to duty unless re-exported. The Exhibi-

tion is to be arranged in four sections, and 40 classes, similar to those adopted at London in 1862. Applications for space may be made to Mr. John Morrison, New Zealand Government agent, London, by intending exhibitors in Great Britain, Ireland, and countries other than New Zealand.

GREAT WHEAL VOR—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.—News has just been received at the London office that they have cut a splendid lode under the slide at Ivey shaft—an improvement which has an important bearing upon the mine, being one of the points looked forward to with much interest.

CAPE CORNWALL ST. JUST CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—We understand that several hundred shares in this company were applied for in excess of the number the directors had to allot during the five days the list was open to the public, and, in consequence, some few days must elapse before the allotment takes place, which will be *pro rata* among the applicants. The directors will meet next week to consider the applications.

YUDANAMUTANA COMPANY.—The second annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, at which all the principal shareholders attended, and the greater part of the capital was personally represented. The details of the proceedings are in another column, with an abstract of the balance-sheet. It is important to observe that the returns, during the short period since the constitution of the company (about eighteen months' actual work), have amounted to upwards of 77,000l.; and, considering the drawbacks that always, more or less, attend the opening of new mines, the result is indeed remarkable. The existing indications, and positive production, moreover give reason to believe that far greater benefits even will accrue, and there seems every probability of the Yudanamutana becoming as profitable as either the Barra Barra or the Moonta.

THE RICHEST MINE IN THE WORLD.—It seems that even the enormous profits annually realised from the Devon Great Consols, South Caradon, and other English mines, will henceforth suffice only to secure them a second-class place in the list of the extraordinarily rich mines in existence. The Gould and Curry Silver Mine, in California, yielded 800,000l. worth of ore in the seven months ending November last, and 300,000l. was distributed to the shareholders in dividends during the same period. The average value of the ores raised is 80l. per ton. About 25 tons, worth 560l. per ton, have been shipped to England; nearly 5000 tons, worth 65l. per ton, have been treated at the company's mill, and the remainder has yielded about 11l. per ton. The entire cost of raising the ore is 33s. per ton, and of reducing it, 8l. per ton. The mine is divided into 1200 "feet" (4800 shares), and yields 25l. per foot per month dividend. The assets of the company amount to 272,000l.

THE GREAT DARREN.—We are glad to hear that the works in this great mine are proceeding so satisfactorily. We learn that the machinery is now being set in order for extensive explorations to be carried on through the future of the mine. All the engines are put in thorough repair to follow the new discovery, and to prepare for more extensive operations. Notwithstanding the weather has proved unfavourable in the last month, inasmuch as the frost and snow still cover the Cardiganshire mountains, fettering the machinery, both by reason of a short supply of water and the impediment offered by the ice to the working of the water-wheels, some hundreds of pounds worth of rich silver-lead has been raised, and fully 1200 tons of it has been made marketable within the last few days; but when the weather alters, and a new campaign is commenced, with machinery adapted to the purpose, and under the influence of practical men, the progress of the works of the mine will be greatly expedited. It is, however, right to promise that the engine-shaft is only now commencing opening a new and more perfect stage of mining, in which the best principles of modern skill will be brought to bear upon it, and the full result of what the mine is capable of doing will not be seen until this object is achieved. We are only now alluding to the ore ground, extending to a moderate distance to the east and west of Spargos shaft, and to the few months necessary for accomplishing the object of bringing this into good mining order. It is a far different thing to bring the whole of such an extensive mine as the Great Darren under the power of good mining laws, seeing that the surface of the ore ground has been wrought for more than 1½ mile in length, and in some places to the extraordinary depth of 120 yards, by the instrumentality of hand-pumps alone for keeping the water. With what perseverance and avidity must such a course of ore be followed before such a result of labour could have been produced. The drainage of a lode 400 fms. in length, and 60 fms. in depth, is work more adapted to a steam-engine than manual labour. But where the earth, or rather rock, shows riches, there will always be found sufficient enthusiasm to follow it, no matter the amount of labour wanted to do so. Old mines are generally safe channels of investment when the operations are properly prosecuted; and as an instance, we are glad to notice a course of tin worth 500l. per fm., just discovered in Great Wheal Vor, a recompense for large outlay and perseverance.

CLOGAUE.—I hear that the Hungarian machinery is at full work, and the directors visited the mine on Wednesday, for the purpose of inspecting it. It is to be wished that full accounts will be published of its success or non-success, and that the directors will feel it of the utmost importance to those interested in the gold mines of Wales to supply every information.

WEST WHEAL GRYLLE.—They have cut a course of tin in the 40 fm. level, worth from 15l. to 20l. per fathom. The mine never looked so well as at present, and is more than paying cost.

LONDON ASSOCIATION OF FOREMEN ENGINEERS.—At the monthly meeting, held on March 5, at 35, St. Swinburn's-lane, City, Mr. Henry Grissell, C.E., of the Regent's Canal Ironworks, and Mr. Teiford Field, of the firm of Maudslays, Sons, and Field, were unanimously elected honorary members. Votes of thanks were also passed to both gentlemen for their munificent contributions (50l. each) to the Benevolent Fund of the society. We trust that other engineering employers may follow the excellent example set by Messrs. Grissell and Field, and so raise that fund to the 500l. required by the association for realising its charitable objects.

MINE ACCIDENT.—At Wheal Sithney, on March 3, J. Whear, aged 13, was crushed to death by the main beam of the engine.

DIED.—On March 4, at Camborne, much respected, Capt. JNO. PRINCE, M.G.S., &c., aged 53 years.

MINING IN IRELAND.—WANTED, INFORMATION WHERE THERE IS IRONSTONE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, adjacent to a good quality of peat and shipping point. A BONUS WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY ONE SUPPLYING THE INFORMATION, on the completion of the arrangement.—Apply to "A. Z." MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

GOLD SETTS.—ANY PERSON HAVING an ENGLISH or FOREIGN GOLD MINE OF ACKNOWLEDGED REPUTE, CAN HEAR OF A PARTY, with valuable connections, WHO CAN FORM A COMPANY TO WORK IT, upon addressing every particular, including price required, and copies of reports, to "X. Y. S.," at the City News Rooms, Cheap-side.

DIVIDEND TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.—TO BE SOLD, FIVE HUNDRED SHARES (of 1l. each, fully paid-up), at par, in the WIVELISCOMBE SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Apply to Mrs. RUNDALL, 43, Moorgate-street, City.

GREAT WESTERN DEEP COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—THE EAST PANT DU UNITED LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Shares in the above established companies can be obtained of GEO. NORTHCROFT, C.E. and Surveyor, Fawcett, North Wales.

CROWAN AND WENDRON TIN AND COPPER MINE (LIMITED).—Adjoins the celebrated Crenver and Wheal Abraham Mines, is leased from the same lord, and contains the same run of lodes.—Apply for prospectuses and shares to JOHN BLACKBURN, solicitor and coroner, 63, Abbot-street, Leeds.—Capital £8000, in shares of 1l. each; 5000 are already taken up.

FOR SALE, an excellent 26 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE and BOILER, complete.—Apply to HOCKING and SON, engineers, Redruth.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with manufacturers, merchants, and others, would be GLAD TO UNDERTAKE THE SALE OF INVENTIONS OR PATENTED ARTICLES, on commission.—Apply to Mr. RAWLIE, patent office, 14, Clare-street, Bristol N.B.—Continental and foreign agencies solicited.

TO INVENTORS.—All INTENDING PATENTEES should PROCURE THE PRINTED INFORMATION regarding PATENTS, their COST and the MODE OF PROCEDURE to be adopted, ISSUED GRATIS by the GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (LIMITED), 71, FLEET STREET, LONDON. R. MARSDEN LATHAM, Sec.

MR. WILLIAM REAY, Jun., MINING ENGINEER AND METALLURGIST, has JUST RETURNED from an interesting EXPLORATORY EXPEDITION to a NEW MINING DISTRICT in BRAZIL, and again places his SERVICES at the DISPOSITION of his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, to EXAMINE and REPORT UPON MINES or REDUCTION WORK, especially gold mines.—Apply personally, or by letter, to Mr. W. REAY, Jun., Spread Eagle Hotel, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

MR. J. SYKES, SHAREBROKER, LEAK, has SPECIAL BUSINESS in Dale, Blue Hills Colliery, Crebor, and Grenville, and invites communications from buyers and sellers.

FOR SALE:—50 Dale, 15s.; 10 Blue Hills. WANTED:—20 Crebor, and 10 Wheal Grenville.

MONEY.—CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS can be ACCOMMODATED with LOANS, DISCOUNTS, &c.—Apply to Messrs. WILKINSON and CO., monetary negotiators and arbitrators, &c., 25, Birch-lane, Cornhill, London, E.C.

MR. GEORGE HENWOOD, MINING ENGINEER, LOCHHEAD HOUSE, LOCHWINNOCH, SCOTLAND, OFFERS his SERVICES and ADVICE on mines situated in any part of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and Isle of Man, &c. Mr. Henwood's extensive experience in his peculiar department of mining science is well known, and will be exerted to the utmost for the benefit of his clients.

CORNWALL.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and in the MATTER of the CORNWALL TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION (by direction of the liquidator appointed under an extraordinary resolution to wind-up the company), by Messrs. HANBURY and BENT, at their auction rooms, in Leeds, in the county of York, on Monday, the 21st day of March inst., at Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, ALL that the INTEREST of the said COMPANY of and in a certain INDENTURE of GRANT, DEMISE, or MINING SETT, dated the 20th day of November, 1860, for the term of 21 years, by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time past been carried on at Roche, near St. Austell, in the county of Cornwall.

The mine may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, and further particulars obtained of Mr. JOHN DIGBY FOWELL, of Leeds, accountant, the liquidator of the company; or of Messrs. UPTON and YEWDALL, solicitors, Leeds.—Leeds, March 2, 1864.

IN the MATTER of the CORNWALL TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), and in the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862.—A special extraordinary resolution of the Cornwall Tin Mining Company (Limited) having been carried, whereby it was resolved that the company should be wound-up voluntarily, and Mr. John Digby Fowell, of Leeds, in the county of York, accountant, should be appointed liquidator of the said company, notice is hereby given that ALL CREDITORS of the said company are REQUIRED, on or before the 1st day of April next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to John Digby Fowell, at his office, No. 3, Park-row, in Leeds aforesaid.

UPTON AND YEWDALL, Solicitors to the Liquidator. Dated this 24th day of March, 1864.

SECOND-HAND RAILS FOR SALE.—TWO HUNDRED TONS BRIDGE RAILS, about 49 lbs. per yard, fit for re-laying. Also, ONE HUNDRED TONS NEW FLANGE RAILS, about 75 lbs. per yard.—For section and price, apply to Messrs. FIRMING and WYATT, 27, College-street, Dowgate-hill, E.C.

FOR SALE, 19½ in. FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other colliery material.—Apply to Mr. JOHN FARLER, Naisica, near Bristol.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 4th March.				Purchasers.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.					
Minera	100	£14 6	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.			
ditto	100	14 6	0	ditto			
ditto	100	14 7	0	Sims, Williams, & Co.			
ditto	100	14 7	0	ditto			
ditto	73	14 6	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.			
ditto	49	14 6	0	ditto			
ditto	8	12 7	0	Newton, Keates, & Co.			
Sold on the 8th March.							
Wheal Mary	50	28 15	6	Treffer's Trustees.			
ditto	30	14 6	0	ditto			
Sold on the 10th March.							
Masseywaddu	43½	15 3	0	Newton, Keates, & Co.			
Costa Liza	99	15 6	0	A. Eytton.			
Deep Level	10	14 8	0	Newton, Keates, & Co.			
Brynmor Hall	19	14 8	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.			
Rhosmor	13	16 6	0	ditto			
Parry's	22	14 6	0	ditto			
Bryn Gwlog	48	15 1	6	ditto			
Long Rake	25	14 7	0	Newton, Keates, & Co.			
North Henblas	10	13 5	6	Walker, Parker, & Co.			
ditto	10	13 10	6	ditto			
Pennant	10	14 2	6	Newton, Keates, & Co.			
Chwarel Las	5	14 17	0	ditto			
Dyllifio	46	14 14	0	ditto			
Langyngw United	20	13 19	6	Brynmor Co.			
Dylfngwm	17	14 0	6	Newton, Keates, & Co.			
Cae Conroy	10	15 5	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.			

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 25th February.				Purchasers.			
Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.				
Proper United	6 4 0 27	£70 0 0	£434 16 6	Boltho & Sons.			
ditto	1 2 0 11	58 10 0	64 12 6	ditto			
Sold on the 3d March.							
ditto	4 8 2 25	70 0 0	310 10 7½	W. G. and F. M.			
ditto	1 14 1 19	85 0 0	99 16 4	Williams.			
Sold on the 5th March.							
Phanix	7 3 1 22	60 0 0	430 6 9	Blascoe Co.			
Sold during last month.							
St. Just United	21 1 3 16	—	1519 8 0	—			

BLENDE.

Sold on the 4th March.				Purchasers.			
Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.					
Minera	41	£5 9 0		Vivian & Sons.			
ditto	55	5 2 0		ditto			
ditto	22	2 17 0		ditto			
ditto	10	5 15 0		ditto			

COPPER ORES.

Sold on the 7th March.				Purchasers.			
Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.				
Gawton	92 0 2 0	—	£295 4 11	—			

COPPER ORES.

COPPER ORES.							
Sampled Feb. 24, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, March 10.							
Mines.	Tons.	Price.		Mines.	Tons.	Price.	
West Basset	68	£5 16 0		East Rosewarne	35	£5 12 6	
ditto	63	9 16 0		ditto	20	13 10 0	
ditto	55	4 4 6		ditto	19	8 5 0	
ditto	45	3 16 0		ditto	18	2 8 0	
ditto	44	11 3 0		Wheal Uny	56	7 10 6	
ditto	42	4 2 6		ditto	62	1 16 0	
ditto	35	7 4 6		Par Consols	62	8 10 6	
Wheal Margery	77	2 19 6		ditto	48	5 12 6	
ditto	75	2 6 6		Copper Hill	72	1 18 6	
ditto	55	7 9 6		ditto	13	6 17 0	
ditto	52	8 1 0		Wheal Smeiler	56	3 13 0	
ditto	49	3 1 0		Wheal Curtis	3	4 0 0	
Prospect United	111	3 1 6		ditto	22	1 11 6	
ditto	99	2 5 6		Crowan Consols	24	2 5 3	
ditto	42	4 6 0		ditto	12	0 3 6	
ditto	40	3 14 6		ditto	11	0 4 0	
East Carn Breu	64	4 19 0		Wheal Anna	28	5 5 6	
ditto	57	5 17 6		ditto	54	3 1 0	
ditto	44	6 1 0		North Basset	54	3 9 0	
ditto	38	5 18 6		Wheal Emily Henrietta	25	6 14 6	
ditto	36	5 12 6		South Crenver	19	1 18 0	
ditto	30	2 12 0		ditto	4	6 3 6	
ditto	16	9 10 0		West Trevelyan	14	5 9 6	
Tolvadden	51	4 7 0		Wheal Agar	12	5 11 0	
ditto	45	4 1 0		Old W. N. Consols	5	11 0 0	
ditto	36	4 1 0		East Alfred Consols	5	2 18 6	
ditto	3	13 17 0		Great Cripple	1	31 3 0	

THE CLEVELAND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.
Capital £100,000, in 6000 shares of £20 each.
Deposit, £1 per share on application, and £1 on allotment.
No further call to be made for at least three months from allotment, and it is calculated that no more than two-thirds of the capital will be required.
If no allotment is made, the deposits will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CAVE, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex.
RICHARD WOODLEY BURROWS, Esq., Twickenham.
GEORGE CHAMBERS, Esq., Vice-Chairman of the Cork and Youghal Railway, and of the London and Hamburg Banking Company.
CAPT. CORNELL, Director of East Great West Mining Company.
JOSEPH HOPGOOD, Esq., Lawrie Park, Sydneyham.
GEORGE HENRY MONNEY, Esq., 9, Berkeley-street, and Carlton Club.
JOHN SLATER PRATT, Esq., Oakland House, Stokeley, Cleveland.
SIMON PICKARD WEBSTER, Esq., Kirkstall Hall, Leeds.

BANKERS.
London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London.
Branches of the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS.
Messrs. Deloitte, Greenwood, and Dever, Public Accountants, Lothbury, London.
William James Guy, Esq., York.
Richard Roberts, Esq., Child Oxford, Blandford.

London..... Albert George Kitching, Esq., 2, Copthall Chambers, Throgmorton-street.
Manchester.. George Whitworth, Esq., 36, Brown-street.
Birmingham. Messrs. Massey and Son, 2, Cherry-street.
Hull..... Robert Ash, Esq., 9, Bowalley-lane.
Leeds..... Messrs. Joseph Kitching and Son, Change-court, Albion-street.
Solicitor—A. Watson, Esq., 18, Cannon-street, London.
Secretary—W. Edwards, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—15, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of working and winning the iron ore lying under the estates of Skelders-wood and Fowle Green, in Condamore, in the Cleveland district, in the North Riding of the county of York, and for the erection of blast furnaces, rolling mills, &c.

These estates are about 220 acres in extent, and held under lease for 99 years, at a rent of £300, merging into a royalty of 4½d. per ton of 22½ cwt. on all ore raised above 16,000 tons per annum.

The property is situated in the very centre of the Cleveland district, and the works to be erected will be within 20 yards of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway, about 19 miles distant from Stockton-on-Tees, 14 miles from Middlesbrough, and about 18 miles from the port of Whitby, offering facilities for railway communication not surpassed by any other field in the district.

The well-known tract of ironstone worked by Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., of London, adjoins on the north-west, and from the position of their works the main or thick Cleveland bed of ore will be found at a depth of about 40 fms., and the dip of the bed being south 70° east, is near the true dip of Messrs. Baring's mines.

The quantity of ironstone under these estates is estimated at about 5,000,000 tons. The following extract from the evidence of John Phillips, Esq., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Oxford, before a Committee of the House of Commons on the "Cleveland Railway Bill," in May, 1858, will give some idea of this important district:—

"I am intimately acquainted with the Cleveland iron fields. There could be no doubt that the ironstone in the whole of that district was very abundant and good. In some parts of Cleveland every acre might be computed to yield 30,000 tons. He might venture to say that more iron was positively to be extracted from the Cleveland hills than from the whole of Great Britain. The ore yielded generally 31 per cent. The present make of iron in the British dominions is about 3,500,000 tons annually, which will require 12,000,000 tons of ore. There is sufficient ironstone in Cleveland to last for some hundreds of years."

Likewise the following extract from the evidence of I. L. Bell, Esq. (of the firm of Messrs. Bell Brothers, eminent ironmasters), before the same committee, will show the immense extension of the iron trade in Cleveland.

"I am a proprietor of ironworks on the Tees, on the Wear, and other places. I reside at Newcastle. We are lessees of extensive fields of Cleveland ironstone. The selling price of ironstone in Cleveland is 3s. 6d. per ton, whilst in Staffordshire it is from 15s. to 22s. According to the Mining Records the quantity of ironstone taken from the Cleveland hills was 650,000 in 1855; 885,000 in 1856; and 1,246,612 in 1857. In 1852 there were three blast furnaces in the district; in 1855 there were 42; and in Durham 17: making 69 blast furnaces built within five years. In addition to those there were 33 furnaces in the district, originally selected for smelting stone found at other places, but they were now entirely supplied from these hills. The make of iron in Cleveland had increased from 26,000 tons in 1852 to 50,071 in 1856, being nearly one-sixth of the whole quantity of iron produced in the United Kingdom. In fact, there was no discovery in the history of the iron trade in the whole world so important as this in the Cleveland district. We expect shortly to consume nearly 350,000 tons of Cleveland ironstone yearly."

Mr. John Marley, and Mr. G. B. Forster, eminent mining engineers, have reported on the advantageous position of this property, the dip of the ore being extremely favourable for working. See reports appended to the prospectus.

The cost of manufacturing pig-iron being 40s. per ton, and the average selling price at present being 60s. per ton, a profit of 20s. per ton on the pig-iron, equal to 50 per cent., will accrue. From this source alone, in October last, when prices were lower, Mr. Beckton, the engineer, calculated there remained a net profit to the company of at least £48,750 per annum. It is contemplated combining the manufacture of iron ship and boiler plates, and from careful estimates made of the cost of production and selling price, additional revenue will thereby be created.

The directors have made a provisional purchase of this property for the very moderate sum of £10,000.

One-third of the capital required having been already subscribed, the lists will shortly be closed.

Prospectuses with forms of application for shares may be obtained of the brokers, and of the secretary, at the offices of the company, where plans and estimates may be seen, and any further information obtained.

THE UNITED MERTHYR COLLIERIES COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £120,000, in 6000 shares of £20 each.
Deposit, £1 per share on application, and £20 on allotment.
Calls not to exceed £2 10s. per share, not to be made at intervals of less than three months.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE BROCKELBANK, Esq., Director of the General Steam Navigation Company.
JOHN HICKIE, Esq. (Messrs. Hickie, Borman, and Co.), 127, Leadenhall-street, Director of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company.
ALFRED T. JAY, (Messrs. G. H. and A. T. Jay), 15, Tokenhouse-yard, London.
CHARLES MORRIS, Esq., Director of the Bank of Australasia.
CHARLES PROTHRO, Esq., Langbathy Castle, near Usk, Monmouthshire.
SIR EDWIN PEARSON, K.B., F.R.S., Wimbledon, Surrey, Director of the Scottish Australian Investment Company.
Colonel PROTHRO, Hooton Robert, Rotherham, Yorkshire.
JOHN S. RIVOLTA, Esq. (Messrs. A. Rivolta and Sons), 1, East India Avenue, Director of the London and Buenos Ayres Bank.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son, 15, Angel-court, E.C.
BANKERS.—The Consolidated Bank, 7, Fenchurch-street, London, and at Manchester.
Messrs. Arthur Heywood, Sons, and Co., Liverpool.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Heyman and Whiting, 6, Old Jewry.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. C. H. Prince.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—1, LAURENCE FOUNTNEY HILL, CANNON STREET

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
The extraordinary demand for Welsh steam coal, coupled with the rise in its market value of at least 25 per cent., has induced the proprietors of two of the principal producing collieries in South Wales, whose properties adjoin, to enter into arrangements with this company for uniting their respective holdings and plant.

A special value is given to the united properties beyond the acreage and plant by the fact that over 400 acres of coal are at once brought into profitable working, without any additional outlay.

The present daily output of coal from the two collieries is about 500 tons, but under this arrangement a minimum yield of 800 tons per day will be obtainable almost immediately.

With this output, the cost of production is estimated not to exceed 7s. 6d. per ton delivered free on board at Cardiff, Swansea, or Newport; and the average contract price for delivery at these ports being 9s. 3d. per ton (the selling price of the day is 11s. to 12s. per ton), the profit would amount to £21,000 on the year's working, or 21 per cent. per annum on a paid-up capital of £100,000.

Application for shares may be made to the brokers or the bankers of the company, or to the secretary, from any of whom prospectuses can be obtained.

QUELLYN SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).

WORKS,—CARNARVON, NORTH WALES.
Capital £20,000, in 4000 shares of £5 each. Deposit, 10s. per share on application, and 10s. on allotment.

Calls, £1 per share, at not less intervals than three months.
Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1862, limiting the liability of each shareholder to the amount of the shares allotted to him.
First issue, £12,000. No less number than five shares will be allotted.

DIRECTORS.
Mr. WILLIAM GARFORTH, Halifax.
Mr. ALFRED BANCROFT, Halifax.
Mr. BENJAMIN WALKER, Halifax.
Mr. RICHARD SPENCER, Halifax.
Mr. JAMES BAIRSTOW, Halifax.
Mr. JAMES HIRST, Halifax.
Mr. SAMUEL WIMPENY, Holmforth.
BANKERS.—The Halifax Joint-Stock Banking Company.
SOLICITOR.—John Edwards Hill, Esq., Halifax.
MANAGER.—Mr. John Lloyd, Surveyor, Carnarvon.
SECRETARY.—Mr. John Clay, Accountant, Halifax.
OFFICE,—20, COW GREEN, HALIFAX.

This company is formed for working a slate quarry about eight miles from Carnarvon. The quarry has been opened, and proved to contain slate of a very superior quality. The lease is for 30 years, renewable for 30 years. More than one-third of the shares are already applied for, therefore an early application is necessary.

Sample of the slate from the quarry may be seen at the office, and also plans and sections of the quarry.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had on application to the secretary.

QUELLYN SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).

The directors of the above company hereby give notice that APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES must be sent to the office of the company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 16th of March, as the SHARE LIST will then be CLOSED. The allotment will take place on Monday, the 21st of March.

The company is now registered, and the works at the quarry have been commenced.

By order of the Directors, JOHN CLAY, Sec.

MR. GEORGE SHEPHERD, CIVIL, MINING, AND CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Letters addressed 26, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

THE BRITISH COPPER COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act of 1862, which limits the liability of shareholders to the amount of the shares subscribed for.
Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each. First issue, 10,000 shares.
10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.
One-third of the shares have already been taken up. It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up more than half of the capital.

DIRECTORS.
ALEXANDER ALISON, Esq. (late of Alison, Merry, and Co., Glasgow), 72, Sloane-street, London.—Chairman.
Rev. OCTAVIUS FREIRE OWEN, M.A., F.S.A., 23, Carlton Hill, East.
P. R. DE LA TREHONNAIS, Esq., Bickley Park, Bromley, Kent.
JOHN MANNERS, Esq., Haddon Lodge, Twickenham, London.
Lieut.-Col. BONHAM, 2, Combermere-terrace, Victoria Park-road.
D. G. FORBES MACDONALD, Esq., C.E., F.R.G.S., J.F.S., 13, Royal Exchange.
BROOKS—Robins and Barber, 29, Threadneedle-street.
SOLICITOR.—Sheldon D. Ashby, Esq., 9, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.
BANKERS.—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street.
AUDITORS.—Cash and Edwards.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—James Milne, Esq.

OFFICES,—2, QUEEN STREET PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

The reason why the mines purchased by this company have been brought out in one company is not only to save the great expense of three boards of directors, with three sets of books and accounts, but to insure to the shareholders constant and regular dividends. Where there is only one mine something may happen to stop returns for a time, but with three mines in work, continuous returns may be relied on. This is the great reason of the success of the St. John del Rey Mining Company, which pays 30 per cent. dividend; for that spirited company has now five mines, which enable it to keep up its great dividends, although some of its mines may be for a time non-productive.

The Lochfyne sett is very extensive, and contains three large lodes of copper, running through the sett for nearly one mile and a half. The width of the grey copper lode is full 30 feet, and the assays of it, made by Mr. Mitchell, of London, are 14, 16, 25, and 35 per cent. The yellow copper lode is 20 feet wide, and the assays 10, 22, and 26 per cent. The whole of these lodes may be worked by levels, so that there is no water to draw. There is abundance of water power, which will save the necessity of steam-engines to crush and dress the ores. The mines are within two miles of a good shipping port, connected with a road recently made. It would certainly be difficult to find another property in the kingdom combining so many advantages. This valuable mine, which the company has been fortunate enough to secure, is held under a lease of 25 years, with 1-15th of duties. The sett is 800 acres on the course of the lodes.

Capt. Trevellick's report estimates the average yield of the bulk of the ore at Lochfyne, at 10 per cent., and as the average of the Devon Great Consols (which pays £60,000 per annum in dividends) is only 4½ per cent., a more favourable result than even that of the Devon Great Consols may reasonably be anticipated.

The Rednal Mine extends for nearly a mile on the course of the lode, and is held under lease for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-15th. This valuable property is situated within one mile and a half of the Rednal Station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, and within 40 miles of Liverpool, where there are smelting-works to take all the ore that can be raised.

At Alderley Edge, in Cheshire, where the same ores as the Rednal are being worked so successfully, the produce does not exceed 2 per cent., and yet that company pays a dividend of 40 per cent. on its capital, proof of this description of ore, and giving the best criterion for estimating the superior results to be expected from the Rednal Mines. As another evidence that the sandstone copper ores are highly profitable to work, the directors need only refer to the Mansfield Copper Works of Germany, where ores of only 1½ per cent. yield large dividends, and give employment to 3000 hands.

A provisional contract has been entered into to purchase the Lochfyne, Rednal, and other mines, for the sum of £9000 in cash, and 3000 shares of the company, fully paid up; one-half of which shares are not to bear dividends until the company has paid a dividend to the shareholders of at least 10 per cent. out of profits.

The outlay in developing these mines will be unusually small, owing to there being no engine-shafts to sink. That the outlay will exceed £5000 on each property, or £15,000 in all, is not probable—in fact, it is more likely that one-half of that sum will be sufficient. The very moderate estimate of 24,000 tons of ore from the three mines, with a profit of £2 per ton, will yield a revenue of £48,000 per annum, or nearly 50 per cent. on the capital.

The directors have much pleasure in calling attention to the annexed highly satisfactory reports from gentlemen personally acquainted with the working of copper mines. Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, thinks the Rednal Mine a promising undertaking, and the Lochfyne Mine one of more than ordinary promise as a copper mine of great value and importance. Samples of the ores may be inspected at the company's offices, where copies of the prospectus and reports may be obtained. As a large portion of the shares have already been applied for, an early application for the remainder will be necessary.

Applications for shares to be made in the enclosed form, and forwarded to the bankers or secretary of the company, with a cheque for the deposit.

Received this day of 1864, of Mr. the sum of being deposit of 10s. per share on shares in the British Copper Company (Limited).
£ : : : : :
LOCHFYN.

On the 20th of February, 1864, I inspected the Erins Mines, when I confined my observations mainly to the copper lodes. Three lodes have been discovered within the limits of some 70 or 80 fms., having a direction of north-east. The middle lode has also been slightly worked in a ravine, where the ground is not hard. A little further north the lode is uncovered, and so much worked as just to show its size and composition. The whole width is about 24 ft., 6 ft. of the lode contains some good yellow copper ore, though not worked more than 2 to 3 ft. deep. On the eastern part of the lode quartz abounds, with just the presence of copper, for 4 ft. in width. The other part (14 ft.) is a mixture of lode and the slate of the district. Still farther north the lode is cut across, about the same width (24 ft.); the middle part, 10 ft. in width, contains good stones of copper ore, with a little of the same ore interspersed throughout that width. In this spot a shaft is said to have been sunk 18 ft., and another shaft, only some 6 or 7 fms. farther east, sunk 4 fms. deep. Both being full of water, I could not examine the lode in either. I, however, estimated the quantity of lode stuff lying on the surface, which shows undoubtedly that copper ore was found down to the bottom. I estimate the value of the ore raised at 14 tons, of 6 to 7 per cent. of copper. This, for British mining, is rarely met with, both for value and quantity, for the extent of workings, so near the surface as in this mine. The ground is firm, and rather hard to work, but might be worked at a moderate cost, the lode being so wide, and but little, if any, timber required to support the ground. With due attention at the commencement to judicious and sound principles of mining, I consider this ground to be, for a new mining district, of more than ordinary promise for making a copper mine of value.

CHARLES THOMAS, Manager of Dolcoath Mines, Cornwall.

The four copper lodes already laid open in the Lochfyne property may be described thus:—1. The course or back of the yellow ore lode is proved for a distance of from 60 to 80 fms., and a better defined lode has rarely, if ever, been seen so near the surface. Its width is fully 20 ft., and 7 to 9 ft. of this is mixed throughout with yellow and peacock copper of the finest description.—2. The grey ore lode is of great width, but not sufficiently laid open to admit of its being actually measured. The lode, however, may, in my opinion, be safely set down as 30 ft. in width. It carries very rich leaders of grey, yellow, and peacock copper.—3. The sulphur lode is about 5 ft. wide, with two well-defined walls; it is solid muddle.—4. The size of the north copper lode is not yet ascertained. It is, probably, as wide the yellow copper ore lode (30 ft.), with a well-defined footwall. The stuff taken from this lode contains best quality grey and copper ore. I am truly glad you have secured this magnificent property, for I am satisfied it will turn out another Devon Consols, and I question if another such can be found, either in England or abroad.

FRANCIS PHILLIPS, Manager.

REDNAL.
The following is my report on the Rednal Mine, Shropshire, which I inspected on the 18th February, 1864:—The extent of the sett as pointed out to me is sufficient for extensive workings. It is in the new red sandstone, with partial coverings of marl, which, probably, gives place to sandstone at no great depth from surface. The direction of the lode is about 45° north of east, the dip 1 ft. in 10 ft. A perpendicular shaft was sunk, designed to fall in with the lode at 13 or 14 fathoms deep, which is being cleared of rubbish. At the depth of 10 fathoms the lode is intersected by a cross-cut, and worked above and below, which I examined for 10 fathoms in length. The explorations extended further east are now filled with rubbish. The general character of the lode here is much the same as in the quarry, but it is improved in value, and is in some parts 6 ft. wide. Judging from the value and appearance of the lode in the parts inspected, I have formed the opinion that a good percentage of profit can be made on the ore, which, when worked, provided the lode be found of the same value throughout. The lode, though not very large, is, for the sandstone formation, rich in quality, and by treating the poorer parts of the ore chemically, as is done at the Clive and other mines, the best results will be realised. I think the best course is to take advantage of the coming summer to prepare for extensive working, if the lode should open up satisfactory, which seems highly probable from present appearances.

CHARLES THOMAS.

THE GRYLIS CONSOLS TIN MINE.

Situated in the parish of St. Hilary, in the county of Cornwall.
Divided into 2048 shares. Conducted on the Cost-book Principle.

This valuable property is situated in the heart of one of the richest mining districts in the county of Cornwall, and is surrounded by Wheal Grylls, East Grylls, and other well-known mines.

As an instance of the success attending mining operations in the district may be mentioned Wheal Grylls, which, on an outlay of only £2250, has within a very short period returned over £12,000 profit, and the shares, with £2 4s. paid, are at the present time saleable at £27 10s. The shares also in East Wheal Grylls, with only £1 paid, are quoted at 13½ to 14.

A considerable sum has been expended in opening the Grylls Consols Mine, with what success will be gathered from the reports. It may, however, be stated that during the last three months the mine has been worked at a profit, the reserves are estimated at £2500 to £3000, and there is about £500 worth of tinstuff on the floors.

There are seven or eight lodes in the sett, which is very extensive; six are already opened upon, and have all produced tin to value; the celebrated Georgia lode also passes through the property. The lodes are well defined, and are embedded in a beautiful mineral-producing clay-slate, very easy for working.

On the dressing-floors a good burning-house has been erected, also a water-wheel, nine heads of stamps, and other necessary apparatus for dressing tin, and, altogether, the mine has been laid out and opened in a thoroughly efficient manner.

To work the mine in depth a steam-engine will be necessary; however, the amount required for this will be small, and, in the meantime, by continuing the present working at the 20 and 35 fms. levels important discoveries will, no doubt, be made, and large quantities of tin ground opened.

The concern is one of the most legitimate ever offered to the public, and can with confidence be recommended. The mine is in full working order. The lodes are proved, and have been found to produce tin in paying quantities, and although, as will be seen from the reports, the different ends have been driven but a short distance, there are reserves from which upwards of £200 worth of tin per month can be returned for the next twelve months, without further discoveries being made. There is also the sum of £1000 in hand towards working capital.

The mine is divided into 2048 shares, of which a few remain for disposal, at the price of £5 per share. Applications to be made to Mr. THOMAS FULLER, Jun., 2, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., of whom prospectuses and every information may be obtained.

Notice is hereby given, that the LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 15th inst.

By order, T. FULLER, Jun.

EAST TYWARNHAILE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.
Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.
5s. per share to be paid on application, 5s. on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding 5s., and at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.
Right Hon. LORD KINGSLEY, Hingrove House, Kingsbridge, Devon, and Arthur's Club, S.W.
Sir E. PEARSON, Wimbledon, Surrey, S.W.
EDWARD BRADFORD, Esq., 2, Shrewsbury Villas, Westbourne Park, W.
HENRY EMANUEL, Esq., 6, Stanley Gardens, W.
ARTHUR S. ORMSBY, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., 1, Kensington Park-terrace, W.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Bank, Camborne.
LONDON CORRESPONDENTS.
Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, London, E.C.
SOLICITOR.—Wm. St. Aubyn, Esq., 38, Moorgate-street, E.C.
SECRETARY.—C. R. Webb.
SUPERINTENDING AGENT.—Capt. Stephen Thomas, of Redruth.
OFFICES,—198, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

This mine is situated in the parish of St. Agnes, in the county of Cornwall, in the immediate proximity of, and surrounded by, some of the richest mines of the district. It is bounded on the west by the Great Tywarnhaile Mine, which, under the supervision of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, paid large dividends, and is now being successfully worked, with powerful machinery and every appliance to open up a great mine, with what complete success will be seen from the following extract from the report of the agents and Capt. Stephen Thomas, presented to the last general meeting of shareholders:—"The 100, east of Bennett's, is worth 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The 20 east is producing about 2 tons of ore per fm. The cross-cut south from the 50 east is without change. The 40, east of Bennett's, will produce 1 ton of ore per fm., and has a kindly appearance for further improvement. Railway shaft is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. James's shaft is not looking quite so well, producing about 3 tons of ore per fm. for its length. The 70, west of Haynes's, is at present worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The tribute pitches are without change.—J. NICHOLS, J. DAW."

Also, the following is a more recent report, extracted from the *Western Daily Mercury*:—"TYWARNHAILE MINE: A most important discovery has recently taken place in this mine, in the 75. At Haynes's lode has been cut into, and is now worth £40 per fm., the ore being of a rich quality. This appears to be on the top of a large deposit of ore, and there is little doubt but Tywarnhaile Mine will be one of the best copper mines in the country."

Also, west on the same run Great Charlotte yielded a profit of £87,000, and Wheal Bassett, Wheal Sparrow, and Old Tolgus also paid very large dividends.

On the east, Trenthick, East Wheal Ellen, and Polbero Consols have remunerated the shareholders by handsome dividends. On the south are Wheal Music, Wheal Harmony, North Trekerby, and other mines, amongst the most profitable in the county.

The western part of this sett was worked about 15 years ago as Wheal Fancy, and the eastern part 34 years since as Prince Royal.

Wheal Fancy is 20 fms. under adit, which is 10 fms. deep; it was sunk to that level when Tywarnhaile last worked, and stopped on account of water, when Tywarnhaile engine ceased to work; when stopped the lode was rich for copper ore. In the 10 fm. level, east of the shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and tin in large quantities may be raised from this level on at once.

The Prince Royal engine-shaft is 32 fms. under adit, which is 10 fms. deep. At that level a short cross-cut south intersected the lode, which emitted so much water as render it impossible to proceed further; this water is now drawn by the Great Tywarnhaile engine. In the 17 fm. level there is a good course of copper ore. Eight men on tribute, at 4s. 6d. in £1, earned on the average £9 per man for the month of four weeks; at that time the standard was only £96 per ton, and the price realised for the ore £10 1s. per ton. In the same level one man raised 4½ tons of copper ore in one month, which was sold at £15 per ton.

This mine was worked by the late Capt. Thomas Teague, and abandoned when the Great Tywarnhaile ceased to work. There are five very productive east and west lodes traversing this sett, two cross-courses running in a north and south direction, and five elvan courses. This sett is about three-quarters of a mile in length, and about half a mile in width. There is a splendid stream of water, applicable to stamping and dressing purposes. The mine being dry now for more than 100 fms. from surface, operations could be commenced at once, and large returns of ore made without the aid of pumping machinery. The roads are good, and miners in the district are ready to take pitches on a low tribute. The shafts, levels, and footways are in good condition.

It is the confident opinion of practical men, conversant with the property, that before one-half of the proposed capital is expended the returns of ore will be sufficient to pay handsome dividends to the shareholders.

An agreement has been made for the purchase of the mines for the low price of £2000, which includes all expenses up to the allotment of shares.

A large number of shares are already applied for, and operations will be commenced as soon as the directors in their discretion shall see fit.

The following reports from well-known mine agents explain the nature and value of this property.

Report of Captain STEPHEN THOMAS, of Wheal Prudence.

Jan. 27, 1864.—We have cleared the shaft and put in a footway to the bottom of the mine 65 fathoms from surface. The main shaft is about 68 fathoms from surface and 30 fathoms on the course of the lode, or 20 fathoms under the deepest level: 30 fathoms east of this shaft a winze is sunk 5 fathoms, and a level driven east on the course of the lode 10 fathoms, lode about 6 ft. wide, composed of capel, mixed with copper ore and muddle—a very kindly lode. In the west end of this level water is going down, which proves this lode to be open, and I think that a good course of ore will be met with here, as the ends driven towards it in Tywarnhaile are on rich lodes, improving in driving east. The 20 fathom level is driven east from shaft about 70 fathoms, through a lode from 4 to 6 feet wide, worked away in several places for ore. This level is driven west about 36 fms. through a lode, 5 ft. wide, composed of ore, jack, muddle, &c. The 20 fm. level is driven east from about 80 fathoms; the lode varying in size from 3 to 7 ft. wide; a great deal of ground has been worked away both in the backs and bottom for ore; the lode in the end is 5 ft. wide, mixed with muddle, prlan, peach, and ore. No great opening west from the shaft at this level. The adit level is driven east from shaft about 28 fms. through a lode 6 ft. wide; a great deal of ore ground has been taken away both in the back and bottom of this level, and the lode in the end is very good. The shaft adit is driven east about 35 fathoms, through a lode, 6 feet wide, and a large quantity of ground taken away for ore. This is on Tywarnhaile lode. There are two other lodes to the south, called Wheal Charles lode and Hot Water lode, from which a great deal of mineral has been raised. I would recommend to sink the shaft from the 20 to the 30, where it is very likely we shall find a good lode of ore, also to drive the deep adit level east, and sink a shaft down on the lode on the eastern part of the sett; and if we get the ground effectually, on the different lodes, it is my opinion that a good mine will be opened up in a short time, more especially as it is a dry mine, and returns can be made at once. The 10 is driven east about 50 fathoms; the lode large throughout, composed of ore, jack, muddle, about 7 ft. wide. A more promising lode cannot be seen.

Report of Captain JOHN TONKIN, late of Chacewater, now manager of the St. John del Rey Mines.

This mine is situated in the parish of St. Agnes, in Cornwall, and includes Wheal Fancy and Prince Royal Mines. It adjoins Great Tywarnhaile Mine to the east, its drawing-engine of which is not more than 300 fathoms from the boundary, and has occasioned this mine to be drained, so that there is nothing required but to clear up the mine, place in ladder, erect a horse-wheel and tackle, when copper ore can at once be brought to surface. The Prince Royal Mine has been worked by the late Capt. Teague of Redruth. Prince Royal shaft is 32 fathoms under adit, sunk perpendicular in the country. At the 17 ft. they had a good course of copper ore; eight men on tribute at 4s. 6d. in £1 earned £9 per man in four weeks, when the standard was £96 per ton. The ore sold at £15 per ton. A cross-cut was driven a short distance at the bottom of the mine (32 fathom level), which let out so much water that the small engine could not draw it. This, with pecuniary circumstances, caused the suspension of the mine. East Tywarnhaile is situated in a rich mineral district, surrounded by the Great Tywarnhaile, Wheal Towan, Wheal Music, and Great Wheal Charlotte; within a distance of five miles upwards of £1,500

The state of the Belgian iron trade continues very favorable, and the maintenance of the present activity seems assured for some time to come. This revival of activity proceeds from a considerable number of orders on export account. The demand for merchants' irons, plates, and rails is excellent, and the production of a great part of the year is now engaged. In pig the Liège group has completely exhausted its stock, and even refuses some orders for exportation, in consequence of the too early period of delivery. At Charleroi, the market for pig is also tight; refined pig is especially active, a quotation of 31. per ton being generally accepted, casting a relative light on the market for the other grades of pig, which display a marked tendency to a rise. Irons are always the object of an active demand, which is, however, not so much internal as external. England is the cause—at any rate, in great part—of the rise just indicated, the house of De Driold having concluded a contract for 4000 tons of rails, at the rate of 77. s. per ton, with an English company. In merchants' irons a sustained demand appears for Italy and the Danubian provinces, and also for England, where it is observed that prices rise more freely than in other outlets. The foremasters of the central districts of Belgium assembled some days since at Charleroi; they resolved to maintain prices more firmly than hitherto, and to abandon the extensive system of discounting, which has been the cause of the stagnation of a general upward movement. This is another symptom of the mutual understanding of policy which seems to be developing itself more and more among Belgian producers. The Châtelineau Company has completely abandoned the fabrication of casting pig, one blast-furnace, which was still devoted to this description of make, now only produces refining-pig. The Marcinelle Company will re-light, in a few days, a blast-furnace which will produce casting pig, and MM. L. Gillain et Cie are about to construct a third blast-furnace. On the last inst. Belgian coal became free of all Customs duty on the Dutch frontier, and this measure is expected to greatly extend the relations between Belgium and the Netherlands, which will be between 10s. 6s. and 11s. 6s. per ton. The situation of the Belgian coal mining industry, although not so favorable as it still leaves something to be desired. For several weeks past numerous orders have been received, but still prices are only feebly maintained, and some great orders have even been given out at lower rates. A passage in the report of the General Society for Promoting the National Industry of Belgium, referring to the various coal mining companies patronized by that important establishment of credit, indicates as one of the causes of the *malaise* which weighs on this industry a too large extraction, having recourse to the progress of consumption. In 1855 and 1856 large orders arrived, and it was impossible to produce more than satisfy them. After this period the means of production were exhausted, and large orders could not be filled.

In fact, it was only exceptional. The consequent exuberant production, far from increasing profits, is becoming fatal to industrialists, and prices have gradually fallen since 1858 as the extraction has assumed larger proportions. The average profit per ton extracted is said to have fallen about 1s. 3d. per ton in 1863, as compared with the previous exercise. A royal decree approves of certain modifications introduced into the statutes of the Perennes Colliery Company, and authorizes that undertaking to issue 4000 preference shares, enjoying a dividend of 12 per annum, and redeemable at par (200l.) in case of liquidation, the funds derived from this issue of shares (the placing of which is assured beforehand) are to be applied—First, to the conversion into privileged shares of all obligations issued previously; and, secondly, to the carrying to the depth of 2000 ft., with galleries of communication, the two extraction pits of the colliery. At present this company has incurred great expense in exploratory works, and has only worked the first beds met with, irregular veins presenting numerous interruptions. It is hoped that by deepening the pits more powerful and, at the same time, more regular veins will be met with, as is usually the case with the coal earth of Belgium. Various royal decrees grant mining concessions to the Marquis Arconati-Visconti, and the Bessis, Mont-Sainte-Aldegonde, and Perennes Companies.

The French market has begun to show a little animation, in consequence of the near approach of spring. Pig is dealt in at 47. 16s. per ton at St. Dizier, the quotation being easily maintained. For several small lots 47. 18s. 6d. to 51. per ton has been paid. The orders received at St. Dizier of late have referred principally to machine iron and sheets; merchants' irons have been in rather less favour. It is much to be desired that the present current of affairs should be maintained, and become general. Prices are so low that on present conditions purchasers cannot hesitate to lay in stocks. One circumstance which renders the situation less unfavourable for the works of the group than it otherwise would be, is that they have nothing in warehouse, and can, therefore, profit from the least revival. Rolled irons, first class, are quoted 97. to 97. 4s., with a scale of 4s. to 8s.; sheets, first category, 97. 12s., with a scale of 12s. 6d.; hammered irons, 107. 8s. to 107. 12s. (axes 16s. additional); and machine, No. 20, 97. 8s. to 97. 12s. per ton. In the Melle group the demand has thus far been on a very restricted scale this year. Some surprise has been felt that the calm should be prolonged for so considerable a period, and it is believed that as the season is now approaching when out-door work can be prosecuted with energy, requirements will soon arise which will have to be satisfied. The situation, then, will soon define itself more clearly. Attempts have been made by merchants on the north-west coast of France to establish relations with the works of the group, and it is expected that an important outlet will be obtained in this direction as soon as English products have become scarce in the warehouses. A letter from Havre says:—"The import of iron here is suspended. It has become impossible to introduce iron in cars, as they return at nearly 121. per ton, while in Champagne rolled irons can be obtained at 97. per ton, or 97. 16s. to 107. per ton delivered in the ports of the Channel. Thus habitual importers, having exhausted their old English bargains concluded before the rise in England, are now returning to French irons. The Havre depot sells at 97. 4s. per ton for lots of 5 to 10 tons taken at Havre, but I think for a more considerable lot they would sell at this price delivered at Boulogne, Dieppe, Honfleur, Caen, &c. Staffordshire irons are held here at 107. 16s. first class, with a margin of 8s. per class, but sales are restricted to what is disposable in warehouse, no future time bargains being concluded, in consequence of the low price of French irons." A common tariff has been arranged between the Eastern and the Northern Railway Companies, which appears likely to prove advantageous to industries in the eastern department, hitherto prejudiced by a tariff which exclusively favoured foreign products coming from the coast. This is, it is said, only the first common tariff which it is proposed to bring into operation, as a special tariff with the Western Company will be soon determined on while other arrangements of a more or less similar character are under consideration.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MARCH 10.—There is fully as much enquiry for finished iron, and, on the whole, less fear of a reduction in prices. It is understood that the demand for an advance in the wages of the thin coal colliers, in the Wolverhampton and Walsall district has been abandoned.

The dreadful boiler explosion near West Bromwich has now caused eleven deaths, and it is feared another man will not recover. A meeting has been held to raise subscriptions for the bereaved and injured, and the Earl of Dartmouth, and the proprietor of the works, Mr. Thomas Johnson, jun., each subscribed 500l., and it is hoped that a handsome sum will be realised.—On the morning of yesterday week five men were killed by an explosion of fire-damp at the Brookhouse Colliery of Messrs. Pratt and Crewe, at Fenton, in North Staffordshire. At the inquest Mr. Wynne stated that out of the nine working places in this pit six were full of gas, and in a highly dangerous state from the absence of ventilation. In reply to a question from one of the jury, he said that, in his opinion, if the pit had been examined by the proper party that morning, before the men began their work, it would have been found to be utterly unfit for the men to work in.—Thomas Hankey, a chartermaster at Chell Colliery, near Tunstall, was killed last week by a wire-rope breaking when he was at the bottom of the shaft, letting fall upon him the load, and about 40 yards of the rope. At the inquest William Wilson, a butty, said he had complained of the rope to Mr. Bewick, and, after looking at it, he said it was bad, and warned the men not to overload it. Mr. Bewick said there should be another rope put on, but did not give any orders. James Beech, the bankman, stated that about four or five days before the accident Mr. Bewick had examined the rope, and considered it was not so bad as to be deemed dangerous. Mr. Wynne stated that the rope was a four-strand flat wire rope. He found it had been broken about 35 yards from the main pulley, and on examining that which remained on the drum he found it in a very bad state, and over worn. The outside strand was much worn, and the strands much broken. The gearing of the pit was out of plumb about 4 yards from the drum, which would have a bad effect upon the rope. Mr. Bewick informed him that he was aware the rope was bad, and that he had ordered another to be put in its place.—The verdict was, as usual, "an accidental death."

At Burslem Police-court, on Tuesday, six informations were laid, at the instance of the Inspector, Mr. Wynne, against Messrs. Fox and Ward, proprietors of the Booden Colliery, near that town. The offences were—having no break, not having the fly-wheel securely fenced, using a single-link chain for raising and lowering persons, having no indicator to show the position of the shaft in the pit, not having the proper steam gauge to the steam-blower, and neglecting property to fence a disused shaft. As the evils had since been or were in process of being remedied, a fine of 2l. and costs in each case only was imposed.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Barker and Son, metal merchants, Birmingham, was held yesterday, in that town. According to an account prepared by Mr. Percival, accountant, the unsecured debts amounted to 57,906l., and including 35,168l. estimated excess of assets above securities, there would be a surplus of 10,300l. It appeared that the secured debts amounted to 211,288l., and the securities included 1500 tons of copper, which was estimated at the price of 10s. per ton, and a quantity of which it has fallen 10s. per ton, reducing this item by 15,000l. In addition to the copper held as security, is 167½ tons of spelter, on which a loss is likely. The bankrupts had entered into large contracts for the delivery of iron, extending into April and May next, which had fallen in value since the contracts were made; but it was understood that, except as to a small portion, as to which the time of delivery had elapsed prior to the adjudication of bankruptcy, no claim could be made against the estate for the difference in price. It was agreed to wind-up the estate under the 110th section of the Bankruptcy Act.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARCH 10.—The coal exports from this district have during the last two months considerably exceeded the quantity shipped overseas in the same period last year; the trade is, therefore, evidently improving considerably. Much agitation prevails among the men employed in the coal mines of the two counties respecting the rates of wages, the Union, the yearly bond, &c. The men have evidently at present a dislike to the latter system, while the owners have, on the contrary, a favourable view of it. This can scarcely excite surprise, as it appears at first sight that such an arrangement would relieve them from the constant annoyance of demands for increased wages, &c. However, we still adhere to the opinion that in the long run the monthly agreement will prove the best that can be adopted for all parties. The disagreeable action of the Union is producing, as might be expected, bad fruit. The Steam Collieries Association of Northumberland and Durham may be considered as the legitimate fruit of the seed sown by the men. At an adjourned meeting of this association, held in the Neville Hall (Mr. Jos. Davison in the chair), a list of the daily average earnings of the men employed at various collieries, compiled by the viewers, was read, when the average wages were found to vary from 5s. 8d. down to 4s. 9½d. per day. The following resolutions were then passed:—

"That no advance of wages be given unless the same shall go below its usual height. That the owners of the colliery which shall be required by the Coal Trade Association to resist unjustifiable demands of the workmen, and thereby be put upon strike, shall be indemnified by the United Coal Trade Association, and the loss of profit, or otherwise, arising out of or incurred during the period of such strike, the same to be ascertained and awarded by two impartial viewers, one to be chosen by the owners of the colliery on strike, the other by the Steam Coal Association, with an umpire, as usual, to be chosen by the arbitrators.—That in order to carry out the above resolution, a call of 6d. per chaldron on the amount of last year's vend be made upon each colliery, the same to be, by promissory notes, made payable to the order of the Chairman of the steam coal trade, and to be lodged with Messrs. Lambton and Co., bankers, Newcastle.—That these resolutions be printed and circulated amongst the owners steam collieries for consideration and signature, and that this meeting be further adjourned to March 12."

It is well known that the Steam Coal Trade in Northumberland has, during the last two years, suffered much from depression, and, in consequence, in some cases only small profits have been realised. However, during that time the wages of the men have not been reduced, and, in the face of that general depression, the men have combined together and made such demands as to force the owners into the association just noticed for the purpose of protecting themselves; they must certainly have no alternative, they must either submit to be ruined, or combine for the purpose of self-preservation. It is true that the Coal Trade Association has always existed, but it is well known that for many years past it has had no influence whatever in regulating the price of coal or the rate of wages. This was a natural state of things, and perfectly fair and equitable for all parties, for the price of coal and the rate of wages were most certainly regulated by the demand alone, but the men would not allow this to continue. A great deal has been said about the right of the men to combine, &c., but this right of meeting to regulate their affairs, and protect their interests, is denied to no body of men in England. The real question is, what are the objects of a combination? If they seek to raise an article above the legitimate market price by intermeddling, or by any other means, they pass at once the bounds prescribed by law and universal usage. This is the real charge brought against the pitmen's Union—that they seek to raise the rate of wages above the real value, and not only so, but they interfere in the management of the works, by dictating as to who shall and who shall not be employed, and in various other ways annoy and irritate their employers. However, it is to be hoped that shortly a better understanding may be brought about between the parties, but at present the prospect certainly is not good; a state of things,

indeed, appears to be approaching very similar to what prevailed 20 years ago. At that time a strong union existed on both sides, and the rate of wages, &c., could only be decided by a general strike of the most disastrous kind for all parties.

The partial strike at the Team Colliery, near Ravensworth, still continues. The Union here appears to be the main bone of contention, but it is absurd to suppose that a strike could take place from this cause alone. A considerable portion of the men have been members of the Union for a long period, and lately they have used great exertions to induce the whole of them to enter. They issued handbills warning the non-Union men that if they did not enter before a certain day a fine would be exacted. They also served notice on the owners for an advance of price. The course taken by the owner was to give notice that after a certain date Union men would not be employed, hence the present strike. A certain number of men are at work, and about half the usual quantity of coal is raised.

At the Pelton Fell Colliery they have just met with a great and deserved success—the discovery of an excellent seam of bright coking coal. They have been sinking for some time below the seam, which they are at present working. It is anticipated that should the coal, when fully cut into, prove as good as it now appears to be, the erection of a large number of coke ovens will be justified, and the colliery village will become one of the largest in the coal trade.

THE CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.—The state of the blast-furnaces of the Cleveland district on March 1, 1864, was as follows:—

Places and Owners.	In.	Out.	Total.
Eaton—Bolckow and Vaughan	9	—	9
" Clay Lane Co.	3	—	3
" South Bank Co.	3	—	3
Cargo Fleet—Jones, Dunning, and Co.	2	—	2
" Cochrane and Co.	4	—	4
" Gilkes, Wilson, Pease, and Co.	4	—	4
Middlesbrough—Bolckow and Vaughan	4	—	4
" Hopkins and Co.	2	—	2
Port Clarence—Bell Brothers	5	1	6
Norton—Warner, Lucas, and Barrett	3	—	3
Stockton—Holdsworth and Co.	3	—	3
Ferry Hill—J. Morrison	3	—	3
Thornaby—W. Whitwell and Co.	3	—	3
Darlington—South Durham Co.	3	—	3
Witton Park—Bolckow and Vaughan	3	—	3
Stanhope—Weardale Iron Co.	—	1	1
Towlaw—Weardale Iron Co.	5	—	5
Consett—Derwent Iron Co.	7	11	18
Total	68	13	81

All places Mar. 1, 1859 44 19 63

" " 1860 53 16 69

" " 1861 51 25 76

" " 1862 61 25 76

It will be seen that there is a still further increase of the number in blast, and it is again greater than at any previous time.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

MARCH 10.—A diminution in the demand for money has given rise to increased speculation in the Iron Trade, and the result has been an improvement in the markets. Merchants are ordering more largely on speculative purchases than hitherto, and in commercial circles the probabilities are considered to be in favour of a largely increased trade during the present year. For plates and bars there is an active enquiry, but less demand is experienced for sheets. In railway iron we have an increased activity, not only for the home trade, but for exportation, and as there is a probability of many of the railway projects which are now before the committees of the House coming into force, or rather receiving parliamentary sanction, the demand for this kind of iron will be considerably augmented. The demand for armour-plate and the greatest activity is felt in the several firms engaged in the manufacture. The rivalry experienced between the different competing firms is kept up to a high state of temperature, sufficient to put into operation all competitive appliances, but Messrs. Brown and Co., of the Atlas Works, still hold their own against all comers. The railway spring trade is exceedingly active, and from the orders which are already in execution no fear need be entertained for some time to come; indeed, railway boards have found it the most economical method to re-lay their permanent way frequently, rather than risk the consequences which might arise from any neglect. This system is, therefore, occasioning a greater demand for railway iron than would have been otherwise experienced.

The Coal Trade continues in a very healthy state, owing to the demand for the London and eastern markets, and the enormous consumption in the Cleveland iron districts, which is taking a great portion of the Durham and Northumberland supplies, that would otherwise have found their way into the southern markets. The dissatisfaction experienced in the South Yorkshire coal field amongst the working colliers is likely to tell seriously upon the trade. At present there is a dispute raging between the masters and the men, which threatens to throw the whole of the South Yorkshire colliers out of employment, and to deprive the whole of the mineral trade of that important district. The colliery masters have had several meetings during the past fortnight, and at each it has been determined that a united effort should be made to check the evil influence of the Colliers' Union, by enforcing a "lock-out" of the whole district, and of thus depriving the men of the means of employment. On the other hand, the colliers of South Yorkshire have been going over all other colliery districts in deputations, and visiting the men in those districts where no Union exists, lecturing and advocating the formation of Unions in this particular crisis, to support the men of South Yorkshire in their "lock-out." A number of meetings, convened privately, have been held in Derbyshire and Lancashire, with the view to induce the men in work to join the National Miners' Union, and, to a great extent, they have been very successful.

There is a very steady progress making in the North Derbyshire district with regard to the lead mines. A great shock was experienced when the North Derbyshire Company ceased to work their undertaking, and disposed of their splendid plant, the finest in Derbyshire, but that is now wearing away fast. The Eyam Company have now, we hear, got into better water, and the mine is looking very prosperous. Several of the mines in the neighbourhood of Matlock and Worksop are only in a moderate state, but as other have had to do considerable dead work, their prospects are not to be dispensed. The Mill Town Mine, at Ashover, is still being worked, and from the genuineness of the present management profitable results are anticipated. During the present week the battle between the two competing lines of railway for direct communication between Sheffield, Chesterfield, and Staffordshire is being fought in Parliament, and hosts of witnesses are being gathered together to support the merits of each undertaking. The general opinion, however, appears to be that the Midland Railway scheme for placing Sheffield on their direct line will be carried, in spite of the opposition which has been raised against it.

The local stock and share markets have been tolerably well supported, and more than an average business has been done.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

MARCH 10.—The opinions expressed in my report for the last two or three weeks as to the price of iron are being gradually verified. It was then stated that the clamour of the men for an advance of wages, together with other circumstances, had sent quotations up too rapidly, and the downward tendency of the market for the past fortnight fully proves the correctness of the prediction. Specifications for bars and railway iron can now be placed with second-class makers at from 5s. to 10s. per ton lower than a month ago, but I have not heard of any of the first-class makers as yet having given way, but should a good contract be offered there is no doubt that they would also accept a reduction on the list rates. The books of the principal ironmasters are, up to the present, well filled with orders, and as the spring approaches it is hoped that this will not only continue so, but that more briskness will be evinced. While the market is thus decidedly in favour of buyers, the puddlers, miners, and others employed at the ironworks are unceasing in their agitation in reference to a further rise in wages. The report mentioned last week that one of the largest employers of the district had become so annoyed with his men that he had given them all one month's notice to leave, turns out to be correct, Mr. Crawshaw Bailey, M.P., being the employer referred to. This rather determined step has given a slight check to the agitation for an advance, as from the well-known character of Mr. Bailey, it is pretty clear that he will carry out what he terms the only alternative, and that is the closing of the works, unless those in his employ will be a little more moderate in their demands for the future. This is bringing matters to an issue, and if the men do not take care what they are about they will be suddenly deprived of all the advantages obtained during the last three months. I have been informed on good authority that several other masters have determined on adopting the same course as Mr. Bailey, should any difficulty arise. In the different branches of the Coal Trade activity is to be witnessed on all sides. The colliers in the Aberdare and neighbouring valleys are working with greater regularity than has been the case for some time, and a large quantity of coal is being sent down for shipment. During the month of February the exports from Cardiff reached 130,283 tons, being 13,000 tons more than in the previous month, and as compared with the corresponding month there was an increase of about 15,000 tons. This is a very satisfactory state of things, and as quotations are well maintained, the colliery proprietors are able to make something like fair profit. Another rise was given to the men at the commencement of this month, but they do not seem quite satisfied with the amount of the advance, although, with two or three unimportant exceptions, they have kept on with their work as before.

The General Committee of the Risco Widows and Orphans' Fund have held their annual meeting, and from the report presented by the relief committee, it appeared that the total subscriptions and interest allowed by bankers amounted to 7099l. 15s. 11d.: 21 of the widows had married since the explosion, and a dowry of from 10l. to 30l. was given to each. At present there are 25 widows, 52 children, and 10 aged parents on the fund, and the weekly payments amount to 111. 10s. 6d. At the commencement of this year the total balance in hand amounted to 3807l. 11s. 1d. The expenditure for the three years, including the charge for distributing the relief, only amounted to 87. 10s. 4d., which must be admitted reflects great credit on the relief committee for the economy practised.

The extensive improvements in the Newport Wood and Iron Shipbuilding Company's

yard are being vigorously proceeded with, and, when completed, it will be one of the first shipbuilding yards in South Wales. Messrs. Scott Russell and Co.'s iron shipbuilding yard at Cardiff will be completed in a short time, the engines and factory being already erected and under cover. Messrs. Batchelor and Messrs. Hill, of Cardiff, are also making the necessary alterations in their yards for building iron ships, and before long it is evident that iron shipbuilding will become an important branch of trade in this district. It is rumored that Mr. Henry Bailey, brother of Mr. C. Bailey, M.P., will shortly undertake the active management of the Beaufort and Nant-y-Glo Works.

THE EXPLOSION AT ABERAMAN.—The inquest on the body of David Thomas and other persons killed by the explosion at the Aberaman Works terminated on Friday. The most important evidence was that given by Mr. William Williams, engineer, Merthyr Tydvil, and Mr. R. B. Longridge, chief engineer of the Steam Boiler Insurance Company, Manchester. Mr. Williams did not believe the explosion was attributable to a deficiency of water. He thought it was due to the failure of the transverse seams of the shell over the fireplace to resist the pressure. The shells were unusually large for high-pressure tubular boilers. He thought it would be desirable to decrease their size, and to fit every boiler with two safety-valves, as well as independent pressure gauges. The corroded defects could have been found out if the boilers had been properly cleaned and examined. Mr. R. B. Longridge, chief engineer of the Steam Boiler Insurance Company, who had been asked to report on the results of the explosion by the coroner, said that on examining the boiler No. 2 he found that close to the overlap of some of the circumferential seams several of the plates were corroded nearly through; and this was the case at that part of No. 2, about 8 ft. from the firing end, where the first rupture appeared to have commenced. A rupture had occurred in consequence of a reduction of the thickness of the plates, the ordinary working pressure of 40 lb. was quite sufficient to account for the further results observed. The bursting pressure of a boiler, 9 ft. in diameter, made of ½-in. plates, would be about 300 lb. per square inch; but, if reduced to 1-16th of an inch in thickness, it would be about 40 lb. Some parts of this boiler were less than the 16th of an inch, but others retained their original thickness. His only surprise was that they should have worked so long at 40 lb. pressure. He should not have considered them safe at 20 lb., and when in good condition 45 lb. was as high a pressure as he should have considered it safe to work such boilers at. He was quite satisfied that there had been no deficiency of water. The corrosion that had taken place in the boilers was attributable to the presence of acid in the water, and water drawn from coal mines frequently produced these effects. The injurious effects produced by such water might be prevented by the daily washing of them with common soda. He had no hesitation in saying that the explosion was solely attributable to the corrosion of the plates inside. Mr. Hollier, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Crawshaw Bailey, M.P., stated that the latter had made the amplest provision for the unfortunate sufferers, and that he would readily adopt any suggestion which the jury might make to improve the safety of the boilers and machinery. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased David Thomas and others met their deaths from an explosion of two boilers on the 17th of February, and that such explosion was the result of accident arising from the bad state of the boilers, but they have no evidence to show that those in charge are responsible for such accident. They recommend the suggestions of Messrs. Williams and Longridge to the consideration of Mr. Bailey, and also suggest the adoption of printed rules, that all may know their duty."

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—This rich old mine, celebrated not only on account of its riches, but from the fact that it was the first on which a steam-engine was ever erected, and that mention is made of its being at work in the time of Henry VIII., seems likely again to occupy its old position of the richest tin mine in the world. From 1825 to 1843, 1,240,000l. worth of ore was raised from the mine. At this time 1200 persons were employed upon the mine, and the month of March, 1864, the mine produced 12,000l. The machinery was then valued at 100,000l., and there were fifteen steam engines at work. The present discovery of tin, which is the greatest that has been made in the country for many years, is on a parallel lode to the one in which those immense deposits of tin were met with; and there is every reason to expect that Great Wheal Vor will be a rich dividend mine for many years to come, and probably continue to pay profits as long as the present generation of miners exist.

CRANE (Camborne).—At the meeting, held on Tuesday, the report was far more satisfactory than at any previous meeting. In the 80, on the north branch of the Crane lode, the lode is decidedly improving in the bottom of the level, being 3 in. wide, and sprigged with copper ore. But the chief feature here is the improved character of the ground, which, even if it had occurred with a poor lode, would be far more satisfactory than an improvement in the lode with a less kindly appearance in the ground; as in the latter instance the ore is likely to be lumpy, while in the former when an improvement in the lode takes place it continues. In the 60 the lode, which is now in the eleven course, is 2 ft. wide, producing spar, mullion, and ore. In the 30 the lode is only 9 in. wide, producing stones of ore: this is most important, as it shows that the lode improves in size and character while sinking on the lode. The Brigian lode is also improved at every point. There are four tribute pitches set in the mine, in all of which the men are making wages.

EAST TWYNNHALL is likely to be one of the most successful undertakings brought out for some time as a limited company. It immediately adjoins the Great Twynhall Mines, which have made, and are still continuing to make, very large returns; and, in addition to this, it is surrounded on all sides by other rich mines; of these Wheal Charlotte yielded profits of upwards of 87,000l.; Wheal Towan, upwards of 400,000l.; Old Wheal Bassett, upwards of 100,000l.; Wheal Mael, 100,000l. Polbenn produced such enormous quantities of tin ore, that great difficulty was found in obtaining carriage for such. Pryce says that in the year 1750 one rock of tin from that mine was raised, weighing about 1300 lbs., one-half of which was metal, and that for a considerable period the lode was so rich that the proprietor obtained upwards of 1000l. a day profit. Situated in this district, and with all the advantages of being dry to a depth of 100 fms., of having a fine stream of water for stamping and dressing, and with lodes known to be productive, it cannot be doubted that it is a first-class speculation.

ST. AGNES MINING DISTRICT.—In Borlase's "History of Cornwall," page 188, he states that Polbenn was the richest tin mine he had ever heard of for the quality of the ore. In 1750 it was so abundant that horses could not be found to carry it to the smelting-house, and they were compelled to carry it in carts, which he describes as a most unusual sight; a considerable part of this ore was so rich as to require stamping, and in March, 1750, ore was taken to Calenick Stannary so rich as to yield 11½ lb. in 30, or nearly 60 per cent., without stamping or dressing.

WEST WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—The deep adit end is much improved, worth from 187. to 200. per fm.; shallow adit 100. per fm.; middle lode good stones of tin; and the winze from the deep adit worth from 87. to 100. per fm.

WHEAL ROSE.—It seems strange that little or no remarks have appeared relative to this mine, the greatest prize that has turned up since the notable East Carnon. It may be that the mine has only recently been set to work, or that it has never been introduced to the public; but however short since the commencement of operations, it has been long enough to bring the mine into a profitable state—a thing unprecedented in the county. The pumping-engine has only been set to work about 12 months; the shaft has been cleared and sunk from the 70 to the 80 fathom level; levels driven east and west, laying open a large quantity of ore; and it is but justice to say (aided by long practical experience of a gentleman, both home and abroad, that this may be considered the model mine of the county. The engines, pumping and drawing, with crusher, &c., are most substantially erected, and the dressing-floors, &c., economically laid out, so that all the operations at surface, as well as underground, are being carried on with as little labour and quick dispatch as possible. The underground workings are looking remarkably well, and a course of ore has been driven through in the 70 fathom level, on the engine lode, for nearly 80 fathoms in length, varying in value from 207. to 600. per fathom, the lode at times being as much as 15 feet thick, showing itself in a clear, pale, closely the same as those of the Consols and Clifford Mines. The 80 fathom level now cut is approaching the lode, which may be intersected in two or three weeks, when it cut as good as anticipated, although the shares are now selling at 407. per 2000th, being immediately double in price. Wheal Saturday, or the north lode, may be considered a distinct mine, as it is being prosecuted without pumping power, being drained by the neighbouring mines adjoining the western boundary. A large quantity of ore is being laid open in this part of the mine at the adit, 10 and 20 fathoms levels, which, being a good ground easy, will be made marketable at a good price. Wheal Saturday shaft will be resumed sinking in a few days below the 200 ft. in a course of ore valued at 307. per fm.

SITHNEY AND CARNHEAL.—When on the mine yesterday, I was much pleased to find from the agents that the prospects in the bottom of the lode are very cheering. The flat-roof shaft is down to the 95, and the tin extends the whole length of the shaft. They hope to be in a position to drive the 95 both east and west in the course of a fortnight, where they have a lode to commence with at each end, worth from 151. to 200. per fathom; this level will lay open a long piece of tin ground. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 85 is also improving, and is down about 4 fathoms.

EAST MARGARET.—The prospects of this mine are much improved; Curgenven's lode being intersected in the 67, in an easy stratum of ground, worth 87. per fm.; this is about 70 fms. east of the recent workings, but the back of the lode has been taken away by ancient workers even further east than this; and the lode, on the engine lode, are also improved, in an easy stratum, and opening ground that will wet at a low tribute.

WHEAL SETON is still steadily improving. The sump-winze is now worth 18 tons of good copper ore per fm. Tilly's shaft, 16 tons per fm.; the 150 east, 7 tons per fm.; the 150 west, south part, from 4 to 5 tons per fm.; the 150 west, north part, 4 tons per fm.; the 140 west, east part, 4 tons per fm.; the 120, ditto, 2½ tons per fm. The winze sinking under the 140 east, 6 tons per fm.; the winze sinking under the 140 west, 3 tons per fm.; the winze sinking under the 130 west, 3 tons per fathom. Two months ago shares were eagerly bought up at 2607., with no better report than the present, nor paying larger dividends: it is to be wondered why such a splendid property, with large reserves, and paying over 15 per cent., should be selling at 1857. per share, or 73,2607. for the mine; while some mines bring more than double that sum for about the same dividend, and others not more than about paying cost.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—The 60 fm. level end, driving east, is now fast approaching the point corresponding to that in the 46, where the improvement was discovered last autumn. There has been a change in the ground, which is easier for driving in the 60, and the water has been drained down from the 46. The 60 fm. level end is now about 18 in. wide, producing very good stones of tin, and looking better and more promising than it has hitherto; strongly indicating that the improvement found in the 46, and afterwards in the level between the 46 and 60, will shortly be discovered in the 60 fm. level. The 46 fm. level has been driven about 20 fms. east since the discovery, and the end is still good and promising, the lode averaging throughout about 97. to 111. per fathom, in places worth 207. to 257.; driving at about 47. 10s. to 67., and stopping the backs at 46s. The bottom (or 60) is set for 10 fms., at 67. per fathom. With ground that can be laid open at such prices, and at least 200 fms. to drive within the boundaries of the set, and backs whole to the surface, there is a great probability of this mine rewarding those who have for a long time held on and persevered in developing it.

WHEAL TRANNACK.—Since the last meeting the mine has much improved, especially the last 4 fms. In the 40 fm. level, going east; the lode is from 3 to 3½ ft. wide, producing good work for copper, both gray and yellow ore, and we may expect a continuance and improvement, as we have a large cross-course about 20 fathoms further east, also driving towards the junction of granite and kyllas. In sinking a winze below the 20 fm. level there is a lode producing both gray and yellow ore of good quality.

EAST TREASAVAN.—This company, for working a piece of ground immediately adjoining Treasavan and Clifford Amalgamated, being between them, and having their rich lodes, will, it is stated, appear in a few days. Situated as this mine is in the centre of a group of the richest copper mines in the world, which have returned dividends amounting to millions, and which have been rich up to the very boundary of this sett, there cannot be a doubt that it is a first-class speculation. In the first working of the United Mines, which are to the east of East Treasavan, and are now a part of Clifford Amalgamated, they returned profits of upwards of 300,000l. From 1815 to 1856, they returned copper ore alone to the value of 2,000,000l.; while from the group of mines now

under the name of Clifton Amalgamated, dividends have been returned at various times amounting to more than £500,000. sterling. From Treasurers dividends were returned, in various workings, of upwards of £1,000,000. sterling, upon a paid-up capital of little more than £300,000. From 1855 to 1863 the profits averaged £30,000. per annum; from 1864 to 1863 of the value of £10,000. were raised and sold from this mine. In 1863 upwards of £60,000. was paid in dividends. It would be impossible to find another district in the world in which copper mines have universally returned such enormous profits; and there cannot be a doubt that, situated as East Treasurers is, in the centre of a rich district, its chances of success are more than ordinarily great. The capital will be £50,000.—amplified sufficient to work the mine, and leave a considerable margin not called upon.

GREAT WEST CHIVERTON is likely to make a great stir before long; it is to the west of West Chiverton, and has the same lodes; the shaft is sunk to about 11 fms. below adit, it is about 3 ft. wide. In Venton Vease, which is immediately between it and West Chiverton, and is worked by Mrs. Cookney, an important discovery of lead ore has lately been made. There seems every probability that this mine, when brought out, will be as eagerly sought after as its neighbours.

HINGTON DOWN.—Some time since I saw a recommendation to divide this sett, and allot the new shares *pro rata* to the old shareholders. I perfectly agree with the suggestion; it should be done at once, for it will take centuries to develop the ground properly. If this divided sett were in the neighbourhood of Redruth or Camborne, the whole hill would be covered with steam-engines, giving large dividends to the shareholders, besides giving employment to a large number of hands, and adding wealth to the Duke of Cornwall. I understand the ore discovered will take years to remove, as I hope the directors will call a meeting, and take the subject of the division into consideration. The hill is teeming with riches, if only searched for; the mine is managed well, both practically and financially.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—The engine-shaft is now down 14 fms. 2 ft. below adit, and a cross-cut will be put out next week to intersect the lode. The character of the ground continues to be most congenial for the production of silver-lead ores. In the adit level the lode is looking most promising, and it contains stores of rich silver-lead ore; this looks well for the next level, where from the favourable character of the ground large deposits of silver-lead ore are expected to be met with.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—There is no question whatever that rheumatism, neuralgia, and such like painful maladies, have been more rife this season than for some years past. The number of testimonials of cures effected by Holloway's remedies is unprecedented, and should be enforced on the attention of all sufferers from these complaints. The pills in pain should be fomented for some minutes with warm brine, dried, and immediately well rubbed with the ointment. It will pass into the pores of the skin, and give the greatest relief. Many valuable lives are annually lost, which might be saved if early recourse in illness were made to these remarkable remedies, which must necessarily prove beneficial, and cannot do harm.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS, AND FOR EFFECTING ECONOMY IN THE RAISING AND USE OF STEAM, MANCHESTER.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

OFFICES, 41, CORPORATION STREET.

PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., Manchester.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

THOMAS BAZLEY, Esq., M.P., Manchester.

JOSEPH WORTHINGTON, Esq., F.R.S., Manchester.

EDMUND ASHWORTH, Esq., Bolton.

HUGH MASON, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne.

CHIEF ENGINEER.—Mr. Lavinton E. Fletcher.

Although the system of Periodical Boiler Inspection, carried out by this Association within a radius, as a rule, of 40 miles of Manchester, is very generally known, it may not be as generally understood that the assistance this Association renders to Steam Users is not confined to those residing within the above limit. All parties using Steam Engines and Boilers, whether residing in any part of the United Kingdom or abroad, may, on payment of £2 per annum, be admitted as Corresponding Members, and as such become entitled to copies of the Chief Engineer's Annual and Monthly Reports, and have access to the numerous records and particulars of boilers accumulated by the Association since its establishment in 1854. Also, they may consult the Chief Engineer, either personally or by letter, with regard to any questions that may arise as to the management of their boilers, the repair of old ones, and the construction of new, as well as the economic use of steam generally. This branch of the service rendered by the Association has already proved of considerable assistance to parties in difficulties with their boilers, especially when residing abroad. Copies of the Chief Engineer's Annual and Monthly Reports for 1862 and 1863, may be had for 2s. each year. By order, ROBERT TONGE, Sec. 41, Corporation-street, Manchester, February 2, 1864.

NEW DEVON CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.

Capital, £50,000, in 20,000 shares of £2 10s. each.

Deposit £1 per share payable on application, £1 10s. on allotment, and £2 10s. six months after.

No further call will be made unless at a general meeting.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. W. W. ADDINGTON, M.P., Upper Ottery Manor, Devon.

HENRY HAWES FOX, Esq., Lendall-street, London (Director of the Brighton, Lewes, and Tandridge Wells Railway).

Lieut.-Col. JAMES RICHARDS, 20, Kensington Park-gardens, London.

GEORGE MACDONALD, Esq., Kensington (Director of the Quebrada Land, Railway, and Mining Company).

MILES C. SETON, Esq., Treskerby, Cornwall, and Randolph House, Maidenhill, BANKERS.

The Alliance Bank—London: Lothbury, E.C. Liverpool: Brown's-buildings.

SOLICITORS—James Bell, Esq., 21, Abchurch-lane.

ENGINEER—N. Smith, Esq. (Engineer of the Devon Great Consols Mine).

LOCAL MANAGERS—Capt. Joseph Richards.

BROKERS—Messrs. Webb, Gutch, and Co., 8, Finch-lane, London.

SECRETARY—Mr. P. Harris, 23, Moorgate-street, London.

OFFICES, 23, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

This company is formed for the purpose of working an extensive mineral property adjoining to the Devon Great Consols Mine, having the same great cross-courses running through it which had such an extraordinary influence in producing the ores in those mines.

The Devon Great Consols Mines have proved one of the most profitable mining undertakings that this country has produced. It is a fact, almost beyond belief, that since 1845 (when the richness of these mines was first proved) each £1 share has received £363 in dividends, and is at present saleable at £260.

The company has been registered with limited liability, and no shareholder can, under any circumstances, be liable for more than the amount of the shares to which he subscribes.

Should further calls be required, they will not exceed £1, at intervals of three months. Applications have already been received for three-fourths of the shares.

Application for the remaining shares to be made, addressed either to the secretary, directors, or brokers.

Report of Capt. JAMES RICHARDS, Manager of the Devon Great Consols Mine. Tavistock, July 27, 1863.—I have surveyed this mining property, situated in the parish of Lamerton, Devon, to the north of and adjoining the Devon Great Consols Mine. The grant is very extensive, embracing an area of 261 acres, in which four east and west lodes have been discovered; and judging from the gossan, and other indications upon the backs of these lodes, the congenial nature of the strata, and the fact that the fine cross-courses which produce such a great and beautiful effect upon the lodes in the Devon Great Consols Mines, must pass directly through this property, give me a very favourable opinion of the undertaking. There is a sufficient supply of water to carry the workings to a considerable depth, and the country being of a highly favourable character for exploration, a speedy and economical trial of the resources of the sett can be effected.

Report of Capt. JOSEPH RICHARDS, Diller and Agent to the Devon Great Consols Mining Company.

I have inspected this property, which adjoins the Devon Great Consols to the north. In New Devon Consols several east and west lodes have been discovered, running through the sett for upwards of half a mile in length; one of them is about 16 feet wide, composed of the finest gossan, of the same character as the adjoining mines. A water-wheel can be erected, and an engine-shaft so placed as to at once command one of the lead and copper lodes; the drivings can then be continued on one of the lead lodes, or cross-courses, throughout the sett, thereby proving the whole of the copper lodes at any depth you may think advisable; and I am of opinion, if this is effectually carried out, large quantities of metallic mineral will be raised, which will soon repay the outlay, and give large and continuous profits to the proprietors.

JOSEPH RICHARDS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the New Devon Consols Copper Mining Company (Limited). Please to allot me shares in the New Devon Consols Copper Mining Company (Limited), for which I enclose a deposit of £1 per share, and request you to register my name as a shareholder for the whole or any part.

Name in full.....

Address.....

Business or profession.....

N.B.—The above form, when signed, can be forwarded, addressed either to the secretary, Mr. P. Harris, 23, Moorgate-street, London; or to the manager of the Alliance Bank (Limited), 5, Lothbury, London. Cheques or post-office orders to be made payable to the secretary.

NOTICE.

NEW DEVON CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES IN THIS COMPANY WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER WEDNESDAY NEXT.

By order, P. HARRIS, Sec.

Now ready, price 5s.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY—CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, FROM 31st MARCH, 1864, TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1864.—THE DIRECTORS ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF THE UNDERMENTIONED STORES, viz.:

- 1.—OILS, GREASE, SOAP, &c.
- 2.—IRON, BAR, PLATES, &c.
- 3.—GENERAL IRONMONGERY, TOOLS, &c.
- 4.—FILES, STEEL SPRINGS, &c.
- 5.—BRASS AND COPPER, FINISHED BRASS, AND COPPER WORK, WIRE, &c.
- 6.—TIN, TIN WORK, LEAD, ZINC, AND OTHER METALS.
- 7.—GLASS LAMPS, AND LAMP MATERIALS.
- 8.—VARNISH, PAINT, DRY-SALT, &c.
- 9.—ROPES, TWINE, CANVAS, BAGS, &c.
- 10.—COACH TRIMMINGS, CARPETING, CLOTH, &c.
- 11.—LEATHER, ROPE PIPE, STRAPS, RUGS, &c.
- 12.—BRUSHES, BROOMS, MATS, &c.
- 13.—WOODWORK.
- 14.—BUILDING MATERIALS AND SUNDRIES.

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on application, in writing, to the storekeeper, 5, St. Thomas's-street, S.E.

Forms of tender for each contract are printed separately, and parties applying should state the particular contract for which they propose to tender.

Tenders may be inspected on and after 21st inst., at the Stores Office, Bricklayer's Arms Station, between the hours of Ten and Four, and any further information required may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, 5, St. Thomas's-street, S.E.

Tenders to be returned on or before the 26th inst., endorsed "Tender for Stores," addressed to the Secretary, London Bridge Terminus.

London Bridge Terminus, March 10, 1864.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY—TENDERS FOR COAL.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY, DURING THE MONTHS OF APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE NEXT, OR ANY LONGER PERIOD, OF LARGE CLEAN COAL, TO BE FREE FROM SULPHUR AND CLINKERS, AND SUITABLE FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, TO BE DELIVERED IN THE FOLLOWING DISTRICTS, viz.:

- West Midland district..... 400 tons per week.
- North Wales do..... 1700 do.
- South Wales do..... 1800 do.

The first delivery to be made on Monday, the 4th of April.

The coal to be delivered free into the wagons of the company, at one of the company's stations, in about equal daily quantities. Payments for the same will be made monthly.

A form of tender may be had on application to the secretary, at the Paddington station. Tenders will be received for the whole, or any portion of the quantities required, and must be delivered to the secretary not later than Twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the 16th March inst.

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Paddington Station, March 5, 1864.

ROMAN GRAVELS LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED, FOR THE ABOVE MINE, A GOOD SECOND-HAND CRUSHER. Address, stating the price delivered at Minsterley.

Minsterley, Salop, March 9, 1864.

J. E. VIVIAN.

NOTICE TO MINE PROPRIETORS.—WANTED, FOR A LEAD MINE, A GOOD SECOND HAND ENGINE, FROM 18 TO 25 HORSE POWER, WITH PUMPING GEAR, &c. ALSO, SECOND HAND PUMPS, FROM 8 TO 12 INCHES.

Apply by letter, with particulars and prices, to Mr. J. CALDEROTT, accountant, No. 19, Pepper-street, Chester.

WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN AGED 22, A SITUATION AS A MINING AND CIVIL ENGINEER. Would not object to take the management of a colliery work. Experience, five years.—Apply by letter, to "P." care of Mr. L. P. Jones, chemist, Beaufort, Monmouthshire.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED MANAGER FOR A SLATE QUARRY, WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS THE WELSH LANGUAGE. It is desirable that he should have a knowledge of the general character of the slate veins of North Wales. He must be thoroughly competent to superintend excavations and tunnelling, as well as the manufacture of all descriptions of slate. Satisfactory testimonials as to character, qualifications, &c., will be necessary.—Address, "Z. A." care of Street Brothers, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

WANTED, THE FOLLOWING NEW OR SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—A PORTABLE HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, FROM 8 TO 10 HORSE POWER, ADAPTED FOR CONNECTING MACHINERY BY BELTS AND GEARING.

A STEAM CRANE, TO LIFT FROM 2 TO 3 TONS FROM A DEPTH OF FROM 40 TO 60 FT., EITHER FIXED OR PORTABLE, AND ADAPTED FOR TRAVELLING, SWIVELLING, RAISING, AND LOWERING BY THE ENGINE. Also, a small DERRICK CRANE, TO BE WORKED BY HAND, AND CAPABLE OF LIFTING 2 TONS OR UPWARDS.—Offers to be addressed to Mr. F. ENSON, No. 18, Clarendon-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, A PUMPING ENGINE, OF FROM 60 TO 70 IN. CYLINDER, WITH TWO BOILERS. Any person having a good second-hand one to offer, please address to Mr. C. WILSON, 24, Southernhay, Exeter.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF CHEMISTRY IN ITS APPLICATIONS TO METALLURGY AND MANUFACTURES, WISHES FOR AN APPOINTMENT, IN WHICH THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS ARE AVAILABLE. He is also open to give advice to patentees and others on improvements in metallurgical and manufacturing processes, or the machinery connected therewith.—Address, "Chemists," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A PRACTICAL MINING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, AGED 38, IS OPEN TO AN ENGAGEMENT TO UNDERTAKE, OR RENDER ASSISTANCE IN, EITHER UNDER OR ABOVE GROUND SUPERVISION, SURVEYING, LEVELLING, PLANNING, &c. Unexceptionable references as to character, ability, &c.—Apply to "N. D.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A YOUNG MAN, CONVERSANT WITH MINING MATTERS AND THE SURVEYING OF MINERAL PROPERTY, WILL BE SHORTLY OPEN TO AN ENGAGEMENT. First-class references.—Address, "M. E.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

£6000.—THE OWNER OF A COLLIERY, RAISING 150 TONS A DAY OF STEAM COAL, YIELDING LARGE PROFITS, IS DESIROUS OF BORROWING, ON MORTGAGE OR OTHERWISE, THE ABOVE SUM, GUARANTEED TO BE EXPENDED ON THE COLLIERY, IN EXTENDING THE WORKINGS, AND IN THE PURCHASE OF EXTRA MACHINERY. As the security is ample, not more than 47 per cent. interest will be given. If desired, a partnership may be arranged.—Address, "G. L.," care of Messrs. WATERLOW and SONS, Birch-lane, London.

IMPORTANT TO COAL PROPRIETORS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.—THE OWNERS OF VALUABLE MINES OF COAL, LYING WITHIN AND UNDER A COMPACT FREEHOLD ESTATE OF 150 ACRES, SITUATE ABOUT THREE MILES FROM THE IMPORTANT MANUFACTURING TOWN OF BLACKBURN, LANCASHIRE, ARE PREPARED TO TREAT FOR THE ABSOLUTE SALE OF THE COAL, OR TO ENTER INTO FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS FOR LEASING THE SAME FOR A TERM OF YEARS. Good turnpike roads intersect the estate, and the same is within very easy distance of railway and canal.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. ROBINSON and SONS, solicitors, Blackburn.

IRON AND TIN-PLATE TRADES.—MOST ELIGIBLE SITE, WITH WATER-POWER, AND A CLEAR STREAM FOR TIN-PLATE PURPOSES. Extensive canal frontage, close to railway station and siding. Coal abundant and cheap. Near Newport, Monmouthshire.—Apply to Mr. THOS. THOMAS, land agent, auctioneer, &c., Neath, Glamorganshire.

THE IRON TRADE—VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY.—THE OWNER OF A LARGE ESTATE, POSSESSING UNUSUAL FACILITIES FOR MAKING IRON OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, READY TRANSIT, AND OTHER ADVANTAGES, WISHES TO ENTER INTO ARRANGEMENTS WITH AN INFLUENTIAL AND COMPETENT PERSON TO UNDERTAKE ITS WORKING AND MANAGEMENT.—Letters of enquiry for further particulars can be addressed to "Iron," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TWO IRONMASTERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.—BY PRIVATE SALE, ON THE RIVER TYNE, FORTY-EIGHT ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND, IN THE PARISH OF WALLSEND. It is un surpassed for situation, having a large and deep water frontage to the river, and is intersected by the Tyne-mouth branch of the North-Eastern Railway. There is a large mansion house, cottages, offices, &c., on the ground, clay for brickmaking, &c.—For particulars, apply to Mr. J. THOMPSON, 5, Dean-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE PROPRIETORS OF A COLLIERY IN FULL WORK, AND NOW PRODUCING UPWARDS OF 100,000 TONS OF THE BEST BITUMINOUS COAL PER ANNUM, ARE DESIROUS OF DISPOSING OF THE LEASE THEY HOLD. The quantity now worked may be doubled without extra expense, if required. The property is situated within 15 miles, by rail, of the port of Cardiff.—Particulars may be obtained of D. RANDALL, Esq., solicitor, Neath.

TO CAPITALISTS.—TO LET, ON LEASE, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, A VERY VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, IN ONE OF THE BEST DISTRICTS IN CORNWALL, CONTAINING SEVERAL VERY RICH TIN AND COPPER LODES. None but principals treated with.—Address, "K. J.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO BE LET, THE GOING COLLIERY OF NEWTON, IN THE PARISH OF CAMBUSLANG, AND ABOUT SIX MILES FROM GLASGOW. The Splint Coal, Main Coal, and Pyroshaw Coal, are gained by the engine pit, and a second shaft is in progress of sinking. The pumping and winding powers are ample. Connected with the colliery there are suitable workshops, a manager's house, an extensive store, and 77 workmen's houses. A branch railway connects the colliery with the Caledonian line.

The present tenant retires in terms of a break in the lease, and will treat for a sale of his plant to a responsible party, and show the coal working plans. Entry may be had at Martinmas next, or earlier if wished.

Offers for a lease of the coal field will be received by STUART and BLACKWOOD, writers, Peebles; and Messrs. JOHN and G. H. GEDDES, M.E., Edinburgh.—March 3, 1864.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.—One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Laurence Pountney-place, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.

ON SALE, A FIRST-CLASS NEW HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, HAS 12 IN. CYLINDER, 2 FT. STROKE, WITH STRONG LINK MOTION TO VALVE FOR REVERSING. Very suitable for a winding engine. Price, £75. Also, one same size, with governor complete. Price, £75. Other sizes proportionately low.—Apply to ISAAC W. DOULTON, Ashton-under-Lyne.

THE FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital, £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £2 each, of which upwards of two-thirds have been already applied for.

Deposit, 5s. on application, and 5s. on allotment.

A further call of 5s. six months after allotment. Subsequent calls, if necessary, not to exceed 5s. per share, and not to be made at intervals of less than three months.

From careful calculation, it is estimated that not more than 20s. per share will be required.

DIRECTORS.

P. G. VANDERBYL, Esq., 3, Upper Hyde Park Gardens (Director of the Cape Copper Company).—CHAIRMAN.

GEORGE BRAGINTON, Esq., Banker, Torrington, Devon (Director of the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company).

C. H. MAUDE, Esq., 19, St. George's-square, Belgravia (Director of the United Kingdom Telegraph Company).

AMBROSE MOORE, Esq., London and Epsom.

MICHAEL RIMINGTON, Esq., Huddersfield, North Devon.

J. G. RUSSELL, Esq., The Willows, Englefield Green (Director of the Terricio Mining Company).—BANKERS.

The London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London, and its various branches.

W. Compton Smith, Esq., 48, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austinfriars, London.

AUDITOR.

William Moates, Esq., King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London.

SUPERINTENDENT AT THE MINES.

Capt. William Goyen.

AGENTS AT MEDILLIN.

Messrs. Marcelino Restrepo and Sons.

SECRETARY.

Mr. W. G. Powning.

OFFICES.

192, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purchase and working of the celebrated Frontino and Bolivia Gold Mines and Works, in New Granada, South America.

The directors feel great pleasure in calling attention to the reports furnished by Capt. William Goyen. It is well known that the St. John del Rey Mining Company is especially indebted to this gentleman for its success, as the directors of that company have so repeatedly and substantially acknowledged. He was in their service for sixteen years as mining engineer, and by his practical knowledge, and the introduction of machinery of his own invention, brought those mines to their present position as the most productive and best paying gold mines in the world.

Captain Goyen is now engaged to proceed to New Granada to superintend the operations of the Frontino and Bolivia Mines, and is taking with him machinery of a like character, but on an improved principle, to that which he introduced and which is now working at the St. John del Rey Company's mines, and so satisfied are the directors of the success of this undertaking that they and their friends have already agreed to take a large number of shares.

The reports of Capt. Goyen and other reliable authorities, made from personal observation, designate these mines as equal, if not superior, to any in the known world.

No charge whatever will be made for preliminary expenses up to the time of allotment.

Applications for shares may be made to the London and County Bank, Lombard-street, or any of its branches; or to the brokers or secretary of the company. Allotments will be made according to priority of application, and in case of non-allotment the deposit will be returned without deduction.

Plans and sections of the property, with specimens of rich gold ore from the mines, and a model of Captain Goyen's machinery, may be seen at the offices of the company, where prospectuses, reports, and every information may be obtained.

BRAZIL.

THE ROSSA GRANDE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital, £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each.

First issue, 50,000 shares, of which one-fourth have been subscribed for privately.

Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share on application, 2s. 6d. per share on allotment.

No call to exceed 5s. per share, at less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE NOAKES, Esq. (Managing Director Great Wheal Vor United Mining Company), Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

E. B. NEILL, Esq., Parliament-street (Consul General for Monte Video).

BARNET L. PHILLIPS, Esq. (Director European Bank).

F. ROBE, Esq. (Director London and Birmingham Bank).

R. W. JONES, Esq. (Director British National Life Office).

A. SCHOALES, Esq. (Director of the London and Birmingham Bank).

Capt. J. R. HARRIS (Director of Les Grandes Mines Consolidées de Villamagne).

C. W. WHITE, Esq., Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge.

AGENTS IN BRAZIL.

Messrs. Alexander Fry and Co., Rio de Janeiro.

CONSULTING ENGINEER IN ENGLAND.

Capt. J. Dalley, St. Austell, Cornwall, formerly Chief Mining Engineer to the St. John del Rey Gold Mining Company in Brazil.

BANKERS.

London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

London and Birmingham Bank, Chancery; and New-street, Birmingham.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hancock, Sharp, and Haies, 20, Tokenhouse-yard.

BROKER—Francis Burnard, Esq., 78, Lombard-street.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Cash and Edwards, Tokenhouse-yard.

SECRETARY (pro tem)—J. J. Truman, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—25, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is to purchase and work an extensive gold mining property, called Rossa (Rock) Grande, in the province of Minas Geraes, Brazil, estimated as containing about 21 square miles, in the vicinity of the celebrated mine of the St. John del Rey Company. The purchase-money is to be £15,000 in cash, and an equal amount in shares.

Capt. Thomas Treloar, in his elaborate report, says:—"The rock is chiefly clay, and of that character which is highly congenial to auriferous formations, and when I add that the lodes are not very distant from the junction of slate and granite, every experienced miner will understand its significance. Gold mines in Brazil, as well as copper and tin mines in England, are valueless when far from the mysterious effect of the junction of these great rocks. The estate contains three distinct auriferous formations, which can be traced for miles, besides a rich jacutinga unexplored. Diamonds are said to have been found at one spot. The first rock formation is of white quartz and iron, and has yielded from half to five ounces of gold per ton; the second is of yellow quartz and auriferous arsenical pyrites, and has afforded upwards of six ounces of gold per ton; the third is of quartz and brown oxide of iron, and about 36 feet wide. In depth it will probably graduate into a pyritic rock formation, similar to that of the St. John del Rey Company's mines at Morro Velho. The whole mass of this lode is auriferous, and portions of it have yielded 500 civ

THE NEW COMBAMARTIN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of the shareholders is strictly limited to the amount of their respective shares, and Table A in the Act adopted as the rules and regulations of the company.

Capital, £16,000, in 8000 shares of £2.
5s. to be paid on application, and 1s. on allotment.
No further call to be made until the expiration of a year; and then no instalment to exceed 5s. per share, not at intervals of less than three months.

DIRECTORS.
BASSETT SMITH, Esq., Elm-court, Temple, Deputy-Chairman of the Tewkesbury and Malvern Railway.
JAMES DANCUS, Esq., Broxbourne, Herts, Director of the Tamar, Kilt Hill, and Calington Railway.
Major-General SHORTEDE, the Rowans, Lee-road, Blandford.
MOFFATT C. W. HORNE, Esq., Ilfracombe, and Guildford-street, Russell-square, London, W.C.

MANAGERS.
WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq., Bath House, Instow, Devon, J. P.
JOHN A. PARRY, Esq., Holland House, Barnstaple.
PHILIP STONEHAM, Esq., Ilfracombe, F.R.C.S.

BANKERS.—London: The City Bank, Threadneedle-street.
Barnstaple: West of England and South Wales District Bank.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Frichard and Collette, 57, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.
BROOKER.—Mr. Edward Cooke, 75, Old Broad-street, E.C.
SECRETARY.—Mr. George Frederick Goodman.

OFFICES.—7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is to explore and work a very valuable piece of mineral ground situated in the silver-lead district of Combartin, in the north of Devon, which in ancient and modern times produced so much wealth, the grant of which valuable ground this company have succeeded in obtaining after much negotiation.

The sett comprises the estates of West Chaliacombe and Leicester, and is granted for a term of 21 years, at 1-15th royalty. It extends over 150 acres of mineral ground, about three-quarters of a mile long on the course of the lodes, and is adjacent to the celebrated Old Combartin Mines, which paid such handsome dividends to its shareholders.

There are nine lodes opened in the sett, the properties and value of which are clearly stated in the reports; and all that is necessary to make this a valuable and dividend-paying property is careful management and economic outlay. The series of rocks, of which the Combartin sett forms a part, is described by geologists to be of similar mineral formation to the productive mines of Germany and Brittany.

Mr. Evan Hopkins, F.G.S., considers some of the features affecting this property to resemble the Marquis and St. Ann Silver Mines, and believes both the main lodes of Old Combartin Mine continue through this sett. He likes the angular appearance of these lodes, as well as the dislocations and contortions of the rock they intersect, and believes they will produce large masses of argentiferous lead ores in this property, and sustain the character of the Combartin district.

Mr. Nicholas Whitley has published in his "Geological Transactions of Cornwall" his opinion that Combartin district corresponds geologically and mineralogically to that of Liskeard, where rich silver-lead mines prevail.

A high opinion of the richness for silver and ore-producing capabilities of Combartin is entertained at the Government School of Mines.

The late Capt. Curlew, for many years agent to Messrs. Williams, endeavored to obtain, while others offered a large sum for the lease of this property, of which he held the highest opinion, and in which he was supported by other very eminent mining authorities.

The numerous lodes and cross-courses in this sett are masterly, well-defined and composed, having various angles of bearing—the former being N.W., N.E., and E. and W., while the latter run N. and S. The matrices of the ore are second to none, consisting of flouken, conchoidal friable spar, abundance of carbonates of lime, rich copper carbonate of iron, mudiie, blende, oxide of iron, quartz, chlorite, &c. The probabilities of profitable lodes of ore being found at many of the very numerous junctions in this property are great.

Mining works of ancient date exist in New Combartin sett, which collaterally greatly add to its value, inasmuch as the enormous discoveries of ore in Old Combartin Mines in 1855 entirely arose from a resumption and pursuance, at a slightly deeper point, of precisely similar bygone works.

The almost perpendicular cliff which forms the north boundary of the sett is 50 fms. high, for three-quarters of a mile long, with the lodes cropping out therein, on the course of which all levels can be immediately begun, and which can be met by deep levels on the same lode from the south, so that the result of these natural favourable features may be moderately estimated at a saving of £10,000, and the delay of many years is avoided.

There is an excellent stream of water for dressing and other purposes, and the carriage of materials, and freight of ore, &c., cannot be less anywhere than in this mine.

The ore already raised from this sett is of first-rate quality, and the reports hereto appended show that, under judicious management, a most profitable mine at a small outlay will be the result. Indeed it is questionable if more than the allotment deposit will be needed.

£17 5s. per ton has been offered for the ore by Messrs. Sims and Williams, Llanelli.

The present proprietors of this valuable property have agreed to accept out of the proposed capital the sum of £4000 in paid-up shares in the capital of the company.

The works will be commenced when one-half of the shares offered to the public are subscribed for.

Prospectuses, together with plans of the property, detailed reports from Capt. John Treweek, Wm. Treweek, John Blamey, William Newton, Alfred S. Kingston, and William Phillips, and forms of application for shares, can be obtained, and specimens of the ore seen, on application to the secretary, at the offices of the company, and at Mr. J. D. Young's Foundry, Barnstaple.

THE LONDON AND LIVERPOOL HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £120,000, in 6000 shares of £20 each.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.
Deposit, £1 per share on application, and £1 on allotment.
No call to exceed £3 per share.

DIRECTORS.
Col. BROWNLOW KNOX, M.P., Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square, Director of the Alexandra Hotel Company.
Captain CAPEL LAURENCE, the Army and Navy Club.
Col. A. LOWRY COLE, C.B., Chairman of the National Volunteer Hotel Company, Wimbledon.

THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq., Eaton-square, Director of the Bank of Hindustan.
WILLIAM EARP, Esq., Washington Hotel, Liverpool.
Major WILLIAM FLETCHER GORDON, Wilton-crescent, Belgrave.

CHARLES HENEGAN, Esq., Director of the Langham Hotel Company.
PATRICK KEON, Esq., Talbot-terrace, Westbourne Park, Bayswater.
CHARLES H. MAYNIE, Esq., St. George's-square, Piccadilly, Director of the United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company.

CHARLES RITCHIE, Esq., Tulse-hill, Director of the Queen's Hotel, Norwich.
THOMAS STAUNTON, Esq., Portchester-square, Hyde Park, Director of the Inns of Court Hotel Company.
JOHN EVAN THIBBS, Esq., Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, Director of the Staffordshire Rolling Stock Company.

BANKERS.—In London, Liverpool, and Manchester—The Alliance Bank (Limited).

SOLICITORS.
In London..... Messrs. Crossley and Burn, 34, Lombard-street.
In Liverpool..... Messrs. Little, Riddle, and Bardwell, Brown's-buildings.

ARCHITECT.—In Liverpool, J. A. Pictou, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. Edwards and James, public accountants, 18, King-street, Cheapside, London.
Stanley R. Bennett, Esq., public accountant, 31, Nicholas-lane, London.

BROKERS.
In London..... Messrs. Crossley Brothers, 30, Cornhill.
In Liverpool..... Messrs. Theakstone and Hargreaves, India-buildings.

SECRETARY.—(pro tem.)—W. Thompson, Esq.

OFFICES.—IN LONDON, 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET; IN LIVERPOOL, THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.

PROSPECTUS.

Liverpool is the port through which the vast passenger traffic which exists between this country, America, the West Indies, and Canada, passes.

It is obvious, therefore, that first-rate hotel accommodation is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary; and to supply that requirement the Washington Hotel was built within the last two years. It has been designed and fitted up on the model of the great American and Continental hotels, replete with all the comfort, convenience, and luxury, which modern taste can suggest.

The hotel is situated in Lime-street, opposite the principal railway terminus, on one of the finest sites in the town. It contains about 200 rooms, furnished in the best style. Under the hotel have been formed five wells, capable of storing about 8000 tons of ice. These are the only public ice wells in Liverpool, and from their position can supply the whole town.

The company has arranged to purchase the lease of the Washington Hotel, together with the goodwill, stock, in trade, furniture, and fittings. The ice wells, which are included in the purchase, are now full, and from that source alone the directors expect that a dividend of £5 per cent. on the capital will be realised.

It is intended that the establishment at Liverpool shall be the principal hotel, and that it shall co-operate with the existing hotels in London, Manchester, and other large towns in the United Kingdom, and also in America.

As the hotel is now in full operation, and making large returns, the delay occasioned by the erection of premises and acquiring a business will be avoided.

The company will take immediate possession of the premises, and enter at once upon the business, consequently returns will be made forthwith, and the directors believe that they are not over-estimating the profits when they anticipate large dividends for the shareholders.

There will be no promotion money, and the preliminary expenses will be restricted to the amount actually incurred.

If no allotment be made to the applicant the deposit will be returned in full; and if a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the balance of such deposit will be credited towards the payment on allotment.

Plans of the property may be seen at the offices of the company, and also at the brokers, where prospectuses and forms of application for the shares may be had.

THE LONDON AND LIVERPOOL HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £120,000, in 6000 shares of £20 each.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the London and Liverpool Hotel Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share on shares of the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree (according to the form prescribed by the Articles of Association) to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot me, and I request that my name may be placed on the register of shareholders for the shares so allotted.

I am, Gentlemen,

Name in full.....

Profession.....

Address in full.....

Date.....

This form, when filled up and signed by the applicant, to be left or sent to the bankers, or the company's offices, along with the deposit of £1 per share; the banker's receipt will be either given or sent by post.

IMPORTANT MINE SALE.

TAMAR CONSOLS LEAD MINE, BEERLSTON, in the COUNTY OF DEVON.

MR. HENRY WILLS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th days of March, 1864, the whole of the MACHINERY, PLANT, and STORES belonging to and on the said MINE, comprising—

ONE 20 in. cylinder ENGINE, with THREE BOILERS.
ONE 30 in. ROTARY STAMPING ENGINE and BOILER.
ONE 14 in. cylinder ENGINE, ONE BOILER.

About 260 fms. of pumps; plunger lifts complete, 7½, 7, 6, 5, and 10 in.; drawing lifts complete, 7, 8, and 18 in., &c.; steam capstan, 14 in. capstan rope, 1500 fms. rail iron, bal, angle, and other bobs, rods and strapping plates, shears, 8 tons of chain, FOUR WATER WHEELS, 2 crushers, 4 stamps, axes with lifters, &c., complete, brass, lead, and wrought scrap iron, 14 round buddies, shaking tables, iron and steel, miners' and smiths' tools, 500 fms. ladders, large quantity of useful timber, with all the machinery, &c., usually found in a well-appointed lead mine.

Catalogues will be ready on the 1st of March, at 6d. each, to be returned to purchasers and may be had of the Auctioneer, at his office, 145, Union-street, Plymouth.

For further information, application may be made to the manager, Mr. JAMES WOLFE, Valletort Villa, Plymouth, or to the auctioneer.

Refreshments will be provided.

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, IRON MASTERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. H. W. HARRIS has received instructions to OFFER UP BY

PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, March 17, 1864, at Three for Four o'clock in the afternoon, at the King's Head Hotel, Newport, all that VALUABLE COLLIERY, called COED CAE TILERY, situated in the parish of Aberystwyth, in the county of Monmouth, containing 240 acres, more or less.

The seam of coal now leased and worked is the Tillery Vein, 4 ft. thick, producing a superior house and coking coal, which finds a ready sale. It is brought out by level, and lying to the rise, is, consequently, worked and drained without machinery. It is within 17½ miles from the shipping port of Newport. It has a siding on the Western Valleys Railway, and is only 4 miles from the West Midland Railway. There are TWELVE COKE OVENS, producing about 60 tons of coke per week, of very superior quality. The colliery is held under leases from Sir J. Bailey and others, and the Bilsen Iron Company, for a term of 50 years, commencing respectively 1st June, 1858, and September, 1859, at the following royalties and wayleave:—Large coal, 8d. per ton of 2520 lbs.; brush, 6d. ditto; small, 4d. ditto; stone, 2d. ditto; and a wayleave of 1d. per ton over the land of Sir J. Bailey.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. HARRIS and JAMES, Masonic Hall, Newport; Mr. W. H. JAMES, solicitor, Abiton Chambers, Bristol; or of the auctioneer, 140, High-street, Merthyr Tydfil.—Merthyr Tydfil, Feb. 22, 1864.

MR. JOHN CHIESMAN WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the

Ball and Mouth Hotel, Leeds, on Tuesday, the 13th April next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, an excellent WATER WHEEL, 34 ft. diameter, and quite new.—For further particulars, and order to inspect, apply to the Auctioneer, at his offices, Victoria Chambers, South Parade, Leeds.

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.—The

UNDERMENTIONED MINING MATERIALS (in good condition) are FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at FERRAN CONSOLS MINE, FERRANTHOL, CORNWALL, viz.,

4 18 in. working batters, 12 ft. long. 1 18 in. windbore, 10 ft. ditto.
2 15 in. ditto, 13 ft. long. 1 10 in. clack doorpiece, 6 ft. ditto.
1 14 in. ditto, 13 ft. ditto. 1 16 in. stuffing box and gland.
1 17 in. ditto, 13 ft. ditto. 1 18 in. drop clack doorpiece, 3½ ft. long.
1 16 in. ditto, 12 ft. ditto. 1 15 in. clack doorpiece, 6 ft. long.
2 16 in. pole cases, 11 ft. ditto.

To treat for the same, apply to Capt. F. GUNDEY, Tolvadden Mine, Marazion. Dated Marazion, March 1, 1864.

BALLESWIDEN MINE, ST. JUST.

ENGINE AND SPARE MATERIALS FOR SALE,

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A 45 in. PUMPING ENGINE (by Harvey and Co.), 10 ft. in the cylinder, 9 ft. in shaft, with ONE BOILER about 8 tons, and first piece of rod in shaft, shears, capstan, angle and balance bobs; 12, 9, 7, and 6 in. 9 ft. pumps, 12 and 9 in. plunger rods, 12 and 7 in. H and top doorpieces, rod plates, 35 pairs, 4 to 6 in.; 12 and 7 in. windbores, a lot of 12 and 10 in. rods, beside flat-rod shives, and other spare materials.

The whole are in excellent condition, and may be viewed, and all particulars had of the agents, on the mine; or of the purser, RICHARD V. DAVY. Offices, 112, Market Jew-street, Fenzance.

TO QUARRY PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, GRANITE MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, IN ONE LOT, BY PRIVATE TENDER, to be

sent in on or before Twelve o'clock on the 4th of April, 1864, under the Companies Act, 1862, with the approval of His Honour the Master of the Rolls (with a view to its immediate winding-up), the VALUABLE and IMPORTANT QUARRY GRANTS over the COMMONS and WASTE LANDS in WALKHAMPTON, DARTMOOR, near PRINCETOWN, in the county of DEVON, and also the several WOODS called DEWERSTONE WOOD, COMMON WOOD, and CADDAFORD and CADWORTHY WOODS, and a portion of WIGFORD DOWN, near BICKLEY, on the Plymouth and Tavistock Railway, held on lease respectively by the HAYTOR GRANITE COMPANY, and in the working of which from 200 to 300 men have been hitherto employed. Together with the manager's house and 20 cottages occupied by the workmen at Foggintor, at the Dartmoor Quarries; the company's wharf, called the NORTH DEVON WHARF, in BUCKLAND MOSACHORUM, in the county of DEVON; the smithy, stable, and sheds at Drawstone; and the large yard at Laine, near the iron bridge over the Catwater, Plymouth; with the company's workshops, smithy, offices, and other buildings; as also the right of shipping at the harbour of Catwater, and at the River Laine, near Plymouth, in the county of Devon; and, also, the superior and costly plant of derricks, gey-chains, railway-wagons, rolling stock, machinery, utensils, together with the goodwill, contracts, stock of granite and assets of that IMPORTANT UNDERTAKING, THE HAYTOR GRANITE COMPANY, which is now in course of liquidation by the official liquidator appointed by the Court of Chancery, pursuant to an order to wind-up the said company, dated the 7th day of November, 1863, and the business of which company is now being carried on solely with a view to a sale.

Sealed tenders to be sent in addressed to R. P. HARDING, Esq. (the official liquidator), at his office, 5, Bank-buildings, London, E.C., on or before Twelve o'clock on the 4th day of April, 1864. A deposit of £2000 will be required on the tender being certified by the chief clerk of the judge to whose court the winding-up order is attached, and subject to the approval of the said judge. A portion of the purchase-money will be accepted in approved bills at approved dates, or in shares of any approved company.

Forms of tender, particulars and conditions of sale, and orders to view may be obtained gratis at the office of the said official liquidator, who will give orders to view the property. Particulars and conditions of sale may likewise be obtained at the offices of Messrs. HARRISON, BEAL, and HARRISON, 19, Bedford-row, London, W.C.; solicitors; at the offices of Messrs. PALMER and Co., 24, Bedford-row, aforesaid; at the company's works, Laine, near Plymouth, Devon; at the Royal Hotel, the Union Hotel, Plymouth, and at the principal hotels in Exeter; and at Messrs. GRANT and INNES, writers to the signet, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

GEORGE WHITING, Chief Clerk.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, the COED CYNNIC SILVER

LEAD MINE, near MOLD, in the county of FLINT. This mine is situated in the parish of Llanferris, and is between the Catho and Gwernynydd vein on the north side, and the celebrated Maesnyfan on the south side, and about half a mile from each, and in precisely the same stratification of carboniferous limestone rocks. The two last-named veins have realised to their proprietors not less than £100,000 each.

This mine, in a similar manner to the other veins, has also in the upper strata realised a very considerable profit, and is now in a position by shafts, levels, and machinery to raise the lower strata, and the greater depth of the mine is usually found. The engine shaft being at present 125 yards deep, complete, with engine, pitwork, &c.

The late Capt. S. Eddy, agent to the Duke of Devonshire, who made an underground inspection of the mine, reported it as his opinion that £1000 would be sufficient to sink the engine-shaft into the bearing measures, and effectually develop the property.

The machinery consists of an excellent 36 in. cylinder high pressure, expansive, and condensing beam engine, on the Cornish principle, together with boiler, and connections, 128 yds. of 10 in. pump work, 10 fms. of spare pumps, capstan, shears, and ropes, all in complete working order; 200 yards of new wooden brattice road, bobs, and connections, 100 yards of 7 in. pitwork, capstans, shears, and ropes, all in complete working order; 2 horse whelmies, ropes and kibbles, smiths and carpenters' shops, tools, &c., weighing machine up to 10 tons, ladders, dressing-floors, office, and other useful mining materials, comprising every requisite for extensive working. The mine is held on lease, at the low royalty of 1-15th.

For further information respecting the mine, apply to Mr. HARRISON, solicitor, Well-street, Holywell, to whom sealed tenders must be sent, on or before the 25th day of March, 1864.

EXTENSIVE MINERAL PROPERTY, near GROSOMONT, in the NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that

VALUABLE free ESTATE, situated in the township of GOATHLAND, in the parish of PICKERING, in the NORTH RIDING of the COUNTY OF YORK, containing about THREE HUNDRED ACRES of ARABLE, MEADOW, PASTURE, and WOOD LAND, with common rights on Goathland Moor.

The estate contains the VALUABLE IRONSTONE strata of the district, and EXTENSIVE SEAMS of FREESTONE, JET, &c. The celebrated Whinstone dyke runs through the property.

The estate is distant about seven miles from the town and port of Whitby, and is intersected by the Whitby and Pickering branch of the North-Eastern Railway, and is in close proximity to the Groomston junction of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland branch of the same railway, now nearly completed, and to the Groomston Ironworks, at present in full operation.

Considerable part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

Plans and particulars may be obtained on application to JAMES FRISWOLD, Esq., Pickering (the owner); JOHN FRISWOLD, Esq., 24, Micklegate, York; JOHN BOULEY, Esq., land surveyor, Whitby; Messrs. RICHARDSON, GUTCH, and RICHARDSON, solicitors, York; or Messrs. WALKER and HUNTER, solicitors, Whitby.—Whitby, March 1, 1864.

FOR SALE, a VALUABLE TIN MINE, with all the PLANT

and MACHINERY thereon. The lease is for 21 years, from February, 1862, held direct from Viscount Falkland, at 1-15th duty.

The West Alfred James Mine is situated in the Goss Moor, in the parish of St. Dennis, Cornwall, and adjoins the base of the Carn Hill at St. Dennis, where the granite and kyllas form a junction. The sett is very extensive, being upwards of 550 fms. in length, and about 450 fms. in width, and has four known tin lodes and one copper lode within the limits of the sett, two of which have been intersected in the 10 and 20 fms. levels, and found to be very rich for tin; and although in broken and unsettled ground, would very nearly have paid its way at those shallow levels. That a successful result might the sooner be obtained, it was considered advisable to sink the engine-shaft another 20 fms., when success would be almost certain. The present adventurers, although most desirous, are unable to do this for want of funds, and therefore propose to transfer the mine to other parties, but have that confidence in the mine that they are willing to take a considerable part of the purchase money in shares.

The machinery and buildings are complete, and quite adapted to carry out extensive operations, all in excellent condition, perfect working order, and of first-class description, comprising a 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, and a 30 in. ROTARY STAMPING ENGINE, with stamps and all necessary attachments.

To inspect the mine, apply to Mr. GARDNER, on the mine; and to treat for the purchase, apply to Mr. JOHN HAWKES, Trevone, Padstow, Cornwall.

THE TAVISTOCK DISTRICT—WEST MARIA.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE, OR GRANT, situated within a quarter of a mile of the Devon Great Consolidated Copper Mines. This property consists of about 24 acres of pasture and arable land, and 16 acres of coppice wood, and is let with the farm buildings, &c., thereon, at a low rent of £48 per annum, exclusive of cottage.

A lease of the minerals in this property has been granted, at a reservation of 1-15th dues, and about six years of the term are unexpired.

Some of the lodes of the Devon Great Consols, the great celebrity of which is too well known to need any eulogistic comment, are believed to run through the property, which is most favourably situated for their development, the greatest extent being in the direct line of the lodes.

The late valuable discoveries have justified the erection of two powerful steam engines, as well as the other requisite machinery, at a cost of many thousands of pounds, for insuring the most effectual prosecution of this mine, both in extent and depth.

The present proprietor's rights, in respect of dues and everything, would be disposed of with the freehold, or a new mining lease would be granted, commencing from the expiration of that now in existence.

The immediate contiguity of this estate to the greatest and richest copper mines in the world claims for it a value above the great majority of the mining properties that have ever been offered to the public for sale.

To capitalists desirous of becoming possessed of a valuable mining property this is such an opportunity for safe and profitable investment as is rarely offered. Principals or their solicitors only treated with.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. RISLEY and STOKEN, solicitors, 14, Gray's Inn-square, London; or to Mr. WILES, solicitor, Tavistock.

LEAD MINE.—TO BE SOLD, with parliamentary title, the

TOWNLANDS of GLENGOLA EAST and WEST, containing 965 acres, near OUGHTERD, in the county of GALWAY. There are four shafts sunk in the lead mine, the lowest 25 fms., out of which 392 tons of ore have been raised. There is an overhead water-wheel, which works the pumps. The supply of water is from a course which runs entirely through this property, and cannot be interfered with. There are buildings and machinery. The mines have been idle from want of capital to work them. Specimens of ore, &c., can be seen at the Geological Museum, Jermyn-street, London.—For further particulars, apply to G. F. O'FALLAHERTY, Esq., Lemonfield, Oughterd, Ireland.

TO BE SOLD, the GYFEILLON COLLIERY, in the

RHONDDA VALLEY, situated about 14 miles from the port of Cardiff. No. 2 and No. 3 seams, which are bituminous, and make first-class coke, have been won, and are now producing upwards of 100,000 tons a year, and that quantity may be increased to 150,000 tons a year at a small expense.

The celebrated Aberdare steam coal seams lie below the No. 3, and may be easily and inexpensively won and worked by the present shafts.

The shafts, machinery, and all the arrangements, are of the most modern and approved description.

For further particulars, and to treat for purchase, apply to SAMUEL DOWSON, Esq., C.E., Cardiff.

EXTENSIVE IRONSTONE ESTATE.—TO BE LEASED,

for a term of years, the IRONSTONE STRATA, in all that extensive property in the township of ESKDALESIDE, in the parish of WHITBY, YORKSHIRE, belonging to Edward Donkin, Esq., Mrs. Ann Noble, and Mr. Thomas Boyes, and containing altogether about 265 acres.

The estate is intersected by the North-Eastern Railway, and is near the Castleton and Groomston junction of the same railway, and is distant about five miles from the port of Whitby.

The mineral is of excellent quality, and open to the day, the land has a gradual descent to the railway, and it may be safely said that the property now offered forms one of the most desirable royalties in the Cleveland district.

Mr. Boyes, one of the tenants, will show the property, and plans and further particulars may be obtained on application to him; to EDWARD DONKIN, Esq., Barmby Moor, near York; or to Messrs. WALKER and HUNTER, solicitors, Whitby.

Whitby, March 10, 1864.

TO BE LET, a most VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY, situated

close to the sea, on the north shore of Dunmanus Bay, county Cork. From the situation of

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST AND NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON AND HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.
Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

MESSRS. W. DERRY AND CO., MINING MATERIAL
MERCHANTS, ST. AUGUSTINE, respectfully inform the mining public that they have constantly ON SALE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING PLANT, IN STEAM ENGINES, pitwork, and dressing appliances, which they are prepared to offer on very advantageous terms, and such as will especially commend themselves to the projects of new undertakings.—Applications to be addressed as above, or to the engineer of the company, Mr. W. H. GRAY, St. Austell.
Dated St. Austell, August 12, 1863.

WILLIAM MATHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK,
has FOR SALE:—ONE 30 in. CORNISH PUMP ENGINE, with BOILER 9 tons; ONE 14 in. HORIZONTAL WHIM ENGINE and cage, with BOILER 4½ tons; TWO 10 horse PORTABLE ENGINES, for winding or pumping; ONE CORNISH CRUSHER; ONE 30 ft. diameter WATER WHEEL, 9 ft. breast, iron axle, sockets and rings; 60 fms. of 3 in. flat-roads, with pulleys.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES, OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES, 6, STOREY GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
is PREPARED TO SUPPLY RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, capable of carrying 6, 8, or 10 tons, at annual rentals, or for purchase on deferred payments, on advantageous terms.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
OFFICES, 3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

SHORTBRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL
WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES FOR BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, AND TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF STEEL WITH THE MALLEABILITY OF COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTBRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY AND CO., 12, Haymarket, London.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.
THE WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF THEIR MACHINES.
The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN THE COST AND IMPROVE THE AVERAGE SIZE OF THE COAL, TO LIGHTEN THE LABOUR, and also TO MODIFY THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE MINE.
All communications to be made to Messrs. FARM, DONISTHORPE, and BOWEN, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, OR USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL
WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, as well as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE MADE. Each machine is capable of washing 25 to 30 tons per diem, according to quality.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi, where a working model may be seen.
Adopted by the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, East and West Indies.

EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID,
FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING INCORUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE.
P. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
37, 38, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E.
Or of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

DANIEL COLLINGE AND SON'S PATENT
SPONGE CLOTHS.
WE HAVE APPOINTED Mr. ELLIS LEVER, of this city, SOLE AGENT for the SALE OF OUR PATENT SPONGE CLOTHS in the MINING DISTRICTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
Manchester, March 5, 1864.
I shall be glad to supply SAMPLES AND PRICES OF DANIEL COLLINGE AND SON'S PATENT SPONGE CLOTHS, which are a VALUABLE SUBSTITUTE for COTTON WASTE in the CLEANING OF ENGINES AND MACHINERY.
23, Marsden-square, Manchester. ELLIS LEVER.

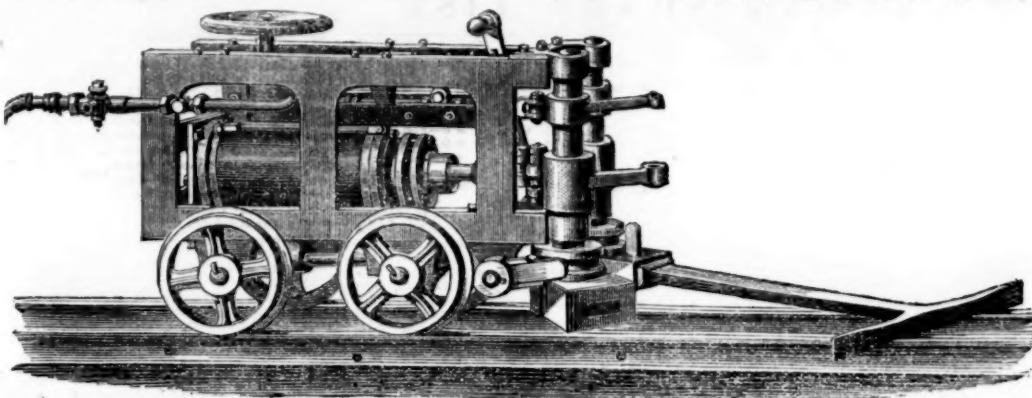
CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY,
FOR SUPERSEDING THE SLOW AND EXPENSIVE USE OF MANUAL LABOUR IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 ft. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 ft. in three days.
Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.
Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Tavistock, Devon.
By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—Mining Journal.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP.
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.
J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, armers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—
1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.
A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham, Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.
J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT HIS PATENT PUMP AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.
OFFICES, 47, WARREN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE.
London, March 21, 1863. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

THE MINING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.
Published every Wednesday. Subscription, £1 1s. annually. Price 6d. stamped.
RAILWAYS AND MINES.
Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which only those who have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.
Messrs. TREDINICK AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN
COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 155, High-street, Sunderland.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.



MESSRS. RIDLEY AND JONES have, by recently PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED BY COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED TO NEGOCIATE for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to COMBINE SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY IN WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING OF COAL IS EFFECTED, and the COST OF LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.
All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY AND JONES, No. 11, South-street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

* * * COLLIERY PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED against PURCHASING or USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT of the ABOVE PATENT.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.



JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED a PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.

RUSTON, PROCTOR, AND CO.'S CELEBRATED
PRIZE PORTABLE ENGINES are SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR WINDING, PUMPING, SAWING, &c. These engines have, in public competition, won the highest honours. For ECONOMY IN WORKING, LARGE ALLOWANCE OF POWER IN CYLINDER AREA AND PROPORTIONATE SIZE OF BOILER, STRENGTH OF CONSTRUCTION, HIGH FINISH, and GENERAL EFFICIENCY, they are unrivalled, having recently been AWARDED THIRTEEN GOLD, SILVER, and BRONZE PRIZE MEDALS, and numerous other prizes.
Messrs. A. Knowles and Sons write:—
Pendlebury Colliery, near Manchester, June 5, 1861.
GENTLEMEN.—We beg to inform you that we have now in use the portable engine of 8 horse power you supplied us with, and have great pleasure in informing you that it works well, and we are much pleased with the workmanship and finish of it.
We are, yours respectfully, ANDREW KNOWLES AND SONS.

Illustrated, descriptive, and priced catalogues may be had on application to the Shear Ironworks, Lincoln.

Tavistock Ironworks, Devon.—(Established 1804.)

GILL AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, CHAINS, ALL DIMENSIONS, STEELED SHOVELS to any pattern. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
HAMMER MILLS. EDGE TOOL MANUFACTORY.
FOREIGN MINES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
N.B.—AGENTS FOR TANGY'S PATENT HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACK, and WESTON'S PATENT DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY BLOCKS.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLWORTH, AND CO.,
ENGINEERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c., ENGINES FOR STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES FOR COMMON ROADS and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
Also AT
LOWENGASSE No. 44, LANDSTRASSE, VIENNA, and GEGENUBER DEM BAHNHOF, PESTH.
Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.
SPECIAL DRAWINGS WHEN REQUIRED.
THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, for Mining Chains.
EDGE AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED FLAT AND ROUND CHAINS and WIRE ROPES, or MINING PURPOSES.
BOUKS, KIBBLES, BOILERS, IRON BLOCKS, and BLOCK CHAINS. RAILWAY COUPLINGS, HORSE TRACES, CRANE CHAINS, and SHIP'S CABLES.
MANUFACTORY, COALPORT, SHROPSHIRE.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.

AVELING AND PORTER'S PATENT TRACTION
ENGINES AND LOCOMOTIVES FOR MINERAL RAILWAYS.
For prices, illustrated description, and testimonials, apply to AVELING and PORTER, engineers, Rochester, Kent.

Exhibition Medal, 1862.

WEIGHING MACHINERY,
CONSISTING OF PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES and HIND'S PATENT RAIL and ROAD WEIGHBRIDGES, OVERHEAD TRAVELLING WEIGHING CRANES and CRABS, RAILWAY WEIGHING TURNABLES, &c.
CRANES
Of the WALL, PILLAR, PORTABLE, or TRAVELLING KINDS; and CRABS and WINCHES for STEAM or HAND POWER, &c. Also, TURNABLES, WATER COLUMNS, TANKS, and PUMPING MACHINERY, and GENERAL RAILWAY PLANT, manufactured by
RICHARD KITCHIN, ENGINEER AND IRONFOUNDER,
SCOTLAND BANK IRONWORKS, WARRINGTON.
Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, and International Exhibition, 1862.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE WORKS, TUCKINGMILL,
CORNWALL.—We beg respectfully to inform the public that since the decease of the late Mr. THOMAS DAVEY this firm has consisted of JOHN SOLOMON BICKFORD, GEORGE SMITH, FRANCIS PRYOR, SIMON DAVEY, and WILLIAM BICKFORD SMITH. It is requested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable to us, as
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.

THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY
beg to announce to the consumers of gunpowder that, their extensive mills and premises being now completed, they are PREPARED TO SUPPLY their PATENT BLASTING POWDER IN LARGE or SMALL QUANTITIES.
It is considerably LIGHTER THAN ORDINARY GUNPOWDER, and being equal in strength, bulk for bulk, a SAVING OF ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST IS EFFECTED. It creates but a small amount of smoke, thereby occasioning little delay to operations after explosion.
It can be rendered suitable for either slate or granite quarries, where it is desirable to protect the stone from being broken into fragments.
IT DOES NOT BECOME DAMP or WASTEFUL by exposure to the atmosphere, and none of the component parts being of a nature subject to decay, it requires to be dealt with simply as ordinary gunpowder, although it will be found practically UPWARDS OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CHEAPER.
St. Allen Powder Mills, near Truro, February, 1864.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUZE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

ABERYSTWTH FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).
—This company's extensive FOUNDRY and FORGE WORKS are NOW IN FULL OPERATION. MACHINERY and CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION will be EXECUTED with ACCURACY and DISPATCH, under the care of Mr. THOMAS STROKE, from Messrs. HARVEY AND CO., Ironfounders, Hayle, Cornwall.
FULL PRICES will be GIVEN for OLD CASTINGS, SCRAP IRON, and BRASS, delivered at the company's works, opposite the railway station, Aberystwith.

MESSRS. KNOWLES AND BUXTON, CHESTERFIELD.
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES.



The PATENT TUBULAR TUYERE possesses GREAT ADVANTAGES over the ORDINARY TUYERES, both for its DURABILITY and EASY WORKING. A current of cold water going direct to the nozzle prevents their destruction, however much they may be exposed to the fire.
We repair them at half the first cost, making them equal in size to new ones, all parts returning them carriage paid.
No. 1 tuyere, 16 in. long 28s. each.
No. 2 " 18 " 32s. "
No. 3 " 20 " 36s. "
No. 4 " 22 " 40s. "
No. 5 " 24 " 44s. "
Delivered at Chesterfield station. Terms, nett cash quarterly.

MESSRS. W. EASSIE AND CO.,
RAILWAY SAW MILLS, MOULDING SHOPS, &c., AND GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTING YARDS, HIGH ORCHARD, GLOUCESTER.

Are PREPARED TO FURNISH QUOTATIONS for any description of WOOD FITTINGS for home or foreign RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, DWELLINGS, WAREHOUSES, FACTORIES, STORES, GLASS HOUSES, &c. They will also CONTRACT for WOODEN FITTINGS of ANY KIND in CONNECTION with IRON BUILDINGS, &c.
The above would in all cases be consigned ready fitted, so as to ensure speedy re-erection. Numerous drawings of works of the above nature, already executed, can be seen on application, and references permitted to the engineers thereof.



The above firm supply Barrows, Carts, Wagons, temporary Huts, permanent Shedding, and every description of Miners' and Contractors' Tools, at the very lowest prices. References can be given where many thousands of the above have been supplied to different parts of the world. Prices quoted on application. Delivered to any station, or home or foreign port.

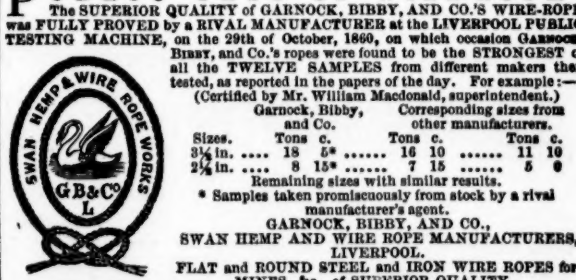
TO MINING COMPANIES, IRONMASTERS, ROAD CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, EMERY GRINDERS, AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER
is the MOST EFFICIENT MACHINE ever introduced for the CRUSHING HARD MATERIAL, such as IRON, LEAD, TIN, or COPPER ORE, QUARTZ, EMERY, FLINT, &c. It takes in pieces larger than any other machine, and with less power will REDUCE the MATERIAL to ANY SIZE, from 2½ inches to ¾ inch. Several of the principal firms in this country have adopted it, and find a GREAT SAVING in its use. As the material broken by this machine packs better, it is specially adapted for preparing ballast for railroad purposes, and is fast superseding all other modes of breaking. For simplicity and durability it is unequalled. For circulars and testimonials, apply to—
H. R. MARSDEN, MAKER, SOHO FOUNDRY, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.

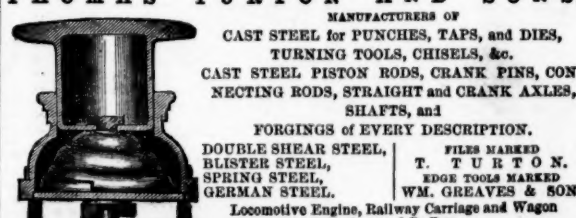


* * * This MACHINE EFFECTS A SAVING OF FROM FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

PUBLIC TEST OF WIRE-ROPE.
THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.'S WIRE-ROPE was FULLY PROVED by a RIVAL MANUFACTURER at the LIVERPOOL PUBLIC TESTING MACHINE, on the 29th of October, 1863, on which occasion GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.'S ropes were found to be the STRONGEST of all the TWELVE SAMPLES from different makers then tested, as reported in the papers of the day. For example:—
(Certified by Mr. William Macdonald, superintendent.)
Garnock, Bibby, and Co. Corresponding sizes from other manufacturers.
Sizes. Tons c. Tons c. Tons c.
3¼ in. 13 5⁄8 14 11 10
2½ in. 8 15⁄16 7 15 8 9
Remaining sizes with similar results.
* Samples taken promiscuously from stock by a rival manufacturer's agent.
GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
SWAN HEMP AND WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS, LIVERPOOL.
FLAT and ROUND STEEL and IRON WIRE ROPES for MINES, &c., of SUPERIOR QUALITY.



THOMAS TURTON AND SONS.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES, TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c. CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS, and FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, FILES MARKED T. TURTON.
BLISTER STEEL, EDGE TOOLS MARKED WM. GRAVES & SON.
SPRING STEEL, Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.
GERMAN STEEL.



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THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	9 13 0	0 15 0—Feb. 1864
4000	Redford United (copper), Tavistock [L.]	2 6 8	—	—	13 0 0	0 2 0—Jan. 1864
1248	Roscawell (tin, copper), St. Just [L.]	6 15 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 5 0—Feb. 1864
2000	Hotellack (tin, copper), St. Just [L.]	91 8 0	—	—	474 15 0	5 0 0—Feb. 1864
5000	Ironflood (lead), Cardigan [L.]	2 7 6	—	—	0 16 0	0 2 6—Jan. 1864
916	Carroll (silver-lead), Newlyn [L.]	18 5 7	40	38 40	7 8 0	1 5 0—Feb. 1864
2000	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwent [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	30 18 0	0 10 0—Feb. 1864
12000	Copper Mines of England [L.]	100 0 0	—	—	1 per cent.	—Half-yearly.
40000	Ditto (stock)	100 0 0	—	—	10 13 0	0 15 0—Jan. 1864
867	Cwm Erwin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	—	—	259 10 0	4 0 0—Nov. 1863
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	60 0 0	—	—	891 0 0	10 0 0—Jan. 1864
1024	Devon St. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	748 10 0	8 0 0—Feb. 1864
1258	Dolcath (copper, tin), Camborne [L.]	128 17 6	—	—	0 18 0	0 1 6—May 1864
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock [L.]	2 1 0	40s.	38s. 40s.	117 0 0	2 0 0—Jan. 1864
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	—	—	2 6 0	0 19 0—Jan. 1864
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	—	—	387 10 0	7 10 0—Feb. 1864
320	East Darnell (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	32 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 7 6—Jan. 1864
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Hlogan [S.E.]	24 5 0	—	—	62 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 1863
1906	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron [L.]	2 13 6	7½	65½ 67½	1 0 0	0 3 0—Feb. 1864
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	5 15 0	0 10 0—Nov. 1863
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow [L.]	3 18 6	—	—	2 17 0	0 5 0—Dec. 1863
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage [L.]	18 6 0	16	13½ 14½	5 0 0	0 5 0—Feb. 1864
8908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Holston [S.E.]	40 0 0	36	36 37	28 0 0	1 15 0—Feb. 1864
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe [L.]	100 0 0	—	—	415 10 0	3 0 0—Dec. 1863
1024	Herodotus (tin), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	—	—	135 18 0	7 10 0—Feb. 1864
400	Liaburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales [L.]	18 15 0	—	—	16 7 4	0 9 0—July 1863
5000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon [L.]	4 10 0	7	6½ 7	0 2 0	0 2 0—Mar. 1863
1800	Miners Mining Co. [L.] (id.), Wrexham [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 1 0—Dec. 1863
29000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal) [L.]	7 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 2 6—Feb. 1864
40000	Mynydd (iron ore) [L.] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—	—	82 10 0	10 0 0—Oct. 1863
250	Nauty Mines (lead), Montgomery [L.]	20 0 0	—	—	7 19 0	0 10 0—Nov. 1863
6000	New Birch Tor and Villier Cons. (tin)	1 6 0	3	2½ 3	72 5 0	1 5 0—Feb. 1864
5936	North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes [L.]	1 9 0	3½	3½ 3	14 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1864
6400	Par Consols (cop., tin), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	—	—	370 13 6	1 0 0—May 1863
202	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	60 0 0	—	—	489 10 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
1773	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	15 0 0	—	—	13 18 6	0 10 0—Nov. 1863
512	Polbreon (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	8 0 0	—	—	34 18 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1864
1122	Providence (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7	43	42½ 43½	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United [L.]	2 10 0	—	—	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
612	South Caradon (cop., tin), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	45s.	44s 45s	24 18 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1864
512	South Tolgus (cop., Redruth, Cornwall) [S.E.]	8 0 0	43	—	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
496	St. Wh. Frances (cop.), Hlogan [S.E.]	18 18 0	—	—	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives [L.]	8 0 0	31	—	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Hlogan [S.E.]	17 0 0	21	19 20	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
6000	West Basset (copper), Hlogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
3000	W. Chiverton (id.), Perranabuloe [S.E.]	—	84	83 85	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap [L.]	38 10 0	—	—	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	190	170 180	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Hlogan [S.E.]	5 2 6	95	90 95	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	14½	15 17	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranabuloe [L.]	2 4 0	28	—	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea [L.]	3 10 0	—	—	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	5 4 6	8	—	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	14 0 0	—	—	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
806	Wh. Margaret (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	9 17 0	20	18 20	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menhenot [S.E.]	8 0 0	15	14 15	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall [L.]	70 0 0	—	—	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne [L.]	58 10 0	185	184 186	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	22	22½ 23	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwennap [L.]	6 11 3	—	—	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	2 10 0	—	—	49 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1864

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

210	Roscan (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	—	—	36 10 0	0 0 0—Mar. 1862
1800	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Hlogan	15 0 0	—	—	278 10 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1862
3000	Chiverton (lead), Perranabuloe [S.E.]	5 0 0	14	12 13	85 0 0	2 0 0—June 1862
256	Cudrow (cop., tin), Camborne	35 0 0	95	80 90	1 7 0	0 7 0—May 1862
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	15	12½ 13½	7 12 0	0 4 0—July 1862
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	15	12½ 13½	7 12 0	0 4 0—July 1862
1055	Cradlock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	—	—	147 0 0	0 5 0—June 1862
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 6—Feb. 1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	5 16 3	—	—	0 17 6	0 2 6—June 1862
3000	Dwynnion (lead), Wales	12 6 0	—	—	41 9 3	0 2 6—June 1862
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	—	—	7 18 6	0 5 0—Dec. 1861
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth	0 14 6	4½	3½ 4	0 3 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1862
10240	Gunnels Lake (Chitlers Adit)	0 2 0	—	—	16 18 0	0 7 6—Aug. 1862
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Agnes	2 0 0	—	—	56 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 1862
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	20 0 0	—	—	0 10 4	0 8 0—Mar. 1862
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	5 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—Dec. 1862
5000	Oradell (lead), Flintshire	0 8 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 5 0—Dec. 1862
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 5 0	—	—	0 15 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1862
280	Spearhead Mine (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 0	—	—	7 0 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1860
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	12 9 0	12	10 12	11 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1862
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—	—	4 12 6	1 0 0—Oct. 1862
19000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (id.), Wrexham	1 0 0	—	—	14 10 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1861
4200	Vigra and Clogon (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	101 1 3	0 10 0—Oct. 1862
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), St. Agnes	15 13 0	6	7 7½	0 19 0	0 3 0—May 1862
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	60 0 0	—	—	929 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1861
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	22	22 23	2400 10 0	5 0 0—Feb. 1861
6100	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—	—	284 5 0	4 0 0—Mar. 1862
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	10 0 0	34	33 34	—	—
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	—	—	—	—
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	38 2 6	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

90000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0—Dec. 1863
1464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	310 0 0	0 0 0—June 1863
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	4 6 0	0 14 0—Jan. 1863
12000	Copper Cop. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	35 0 0	33 35	—	99 12 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1864
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 9 0—Dec. 1863
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 2 6—Feb. 1864
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	7½ per cent.	—Yearly.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.]	2 0 0	4	3½ 4	0 11 4	0 3 0—Feb. 1864
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	190 0 0	—	—	19 15 0	0 10 0—June 1863
80000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 11 0	0 1 0—Jan. 1863
10000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	7	—	0 12 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1863
10000	Pontbagnat (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	120 0 0	7½	6½ 7½	1 7 3	0 7 3—Jan. 1863
100000	Pérez Phillip (gold), Chile [S.E.]	1 0 0	13½	13½ 14½	0 9 6	0 1 0—July 1863
11000	St. John del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	15 0 0	52	50 52	61 6 0	3 0 0—Dec. 1863
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	18 5 0	63½	—	2 9 0	0 7 6—May 1863
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1863
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 3 0—Nov. 1863
45000	Yadanaumutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	8 0 0	3	2½ 3	0 5 0	0 5 0—Aug. 1863

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quenangen Unt. (cop.) [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 1853
10000	Copio Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 10 0—Nov. 1862
10000	Gr. Barrier Land, Min. & N. Ze. [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	15 per cent.	—May 1859
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 1 0—Feb. 1862
103815	Mariguata and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 1 6—July 1859

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L.] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—	—	—Dec. 1863
35000	Amalitos (lead), Spain [L.]	0 10 0	—	—	—
20000	Bearis Tin Streaming Company [L.]	0 17 6	—	—	—Oct. 1863
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
15000	Cape Copper Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	7 0 0	10½	10 10½	—Feb. 1864
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—Feb. 1864
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—	—	—Jan. 1864
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6	—	—	—July 1862
10000	Copio Smelting [L.] [S.E.]	10 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
25000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	1 5 0	—	—	—July 1863
30000	East Kongberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.] [S.E.]	1 12 0	—	—	—Dec. 1863
20000	Elbe Colliery Company, Bohemia [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie (copper), Jamaica	0 18 0	—	—	—July 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
50000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	—June 1862
25000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	—Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.] [S.E.]	25 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
10000	Karibita Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
100000	Monte Aures (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2½	2½ 2½	—Fully paid.
2000	New Burra Burra (copper) (Australia)	5 0 0	—	—	—Aug. 1862
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiberg	1 0 0	—	—	—Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0 17 6	—	—	—
50000	Nova Scotia (lead and gold) [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—Nov. 1862
15000	Pachana Silver Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—Feb. 1863
50000	Panfiloso (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
4000	Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0	—	—	—Stock